ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,068—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
B.I. THAMES	4113	301	W. A. Seaton	19th May, FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	26th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	C. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4295	800	G. W. Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester	13th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	31st "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 30th May; CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June; SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 26th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	250	9th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

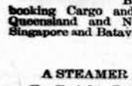
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,963	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 12th, 1894.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER 3,000	On or about the End of May.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1894. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 22nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 24th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 784 tons, on the 19th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 19th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.



DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 30.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	H. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 20.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 16, 1894.

PERFECT VITAL
INVIGORATOR.
THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.
THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE
Should become the Household standby.
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,
And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,
Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES
The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL
Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY
Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.
Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.
Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	" 13

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 8d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

CHOICE SUMMER WINES.
EXHILARATING!
SUSTAINING!!

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
BURGUNDIES	Chambertin	42 12	22 8	47 8	25 0
	Pomard	32 8	18 0	36 8	20 0
	Macon	30 8	17 0	34 0	19 0
	Beaune	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
	Chablis	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
	Rich Sparkling red	pints only 31 0		...	34 8
STILL AND SPARKLING HOCKS	Johannesberg	59 8	32 0	66 8	36 0
	Leibfraumilch	53 0	28 0	59 0	31 8
	Nierstein	40 4	20 12	45 0	23 8
	Hochheim	35 0	18 0	39 0	20 0
	Steinwein	39 4	...	44 0	...
	Geisenheim	27 8	14 8	31 0	16 4
	Laubenheim	28 0	15 0	31 8	16 12
	Oppenheim	26 0	14 8	29 0	16 4
	Sparkling Hock	58 0	27 0	64 8	30 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES AND SAUTERNES	Fine Sparkling	46 0	25 0	51 8	28 0
	Superior Sparkling	48 0	27 0	53 8	30 0
	Finest Nonpareil	50 0	31 0	56 0	34 8
	Sauterne	25 10	14 8	28 8	16 4
	Barsac	28 0	15 12	31 8	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAMUSLYNIE SMA'GLEN
WHISKY.
"THE OLD STILL."

AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.
Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

HOMEWARD BOUND
THORPE & CO.'S
SPECIALITIES!

OVERLAND TRUNKS.	FITTED DRESSING CASES.	FITTED BAGS.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.	RUGS and MAUDS.	SOLID LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES.
TROOPSHIP TRUNKS.	SPONGES and BAGS.	SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.
STEEL TRUNKS.	WATERPROOF DRESSING CASES.	GLADSTONE BAGS.
HAT and BONNET BOXES.	HOSIERY GLOVES.	PREMIER BAGS.
SOILED LINEN BAGS.	SCARVES and TIES.	ECLIPSE BAGS.
AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.	SHIRTS & COLLARS.	COURIER BAGS.
CANVAS HOLDALLS.	WARM SUITS.	DISPATCH BOXES.
	ULSTER and OVERCOATS.	TRAVELLING BATHS.
	DRESSING GOWNS.	RUG STRAPS.

DECK, AND LOUNGE CHAIRS. A LARGE CHOICE.

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH."
"SANTO REMEDIA," OR "BLESSED REMEDY."—
TREZUKA:
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the very latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams' night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by the which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restoring the failing powers, and imparting new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA.
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous effects ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity or other imperfection of the blood from whatever arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and granular swellings, discolourations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Is unequalled in all cases of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitr or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthmas, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursors of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

TREZUKA and ZAROUBA may be obtained of all the principal merchants in India. Intending purchasers are particularly requested to insist upon having these medicines, as unprincipled vendors who may not have them in stock, frequently try to palm of inferior preparations (usually of their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. The words TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office; Immediate legal proceedings will be taken against all persons making colourable imitations thereof.

Wholesale Agents for India, TREACHER Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE
GOLD WATCHES.
ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential part Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.
PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.

WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.

All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.

We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.
Price As. 12 per doz. Syrup Waters Re. 1 per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

	Rs.	a.
ROUND CROWNS.		
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8
SQUARE CROWNS.		
BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8
HOMBURG.		
BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

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SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S. S. "NURANI"
IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY HARBOUR, TO-DAY, FROM RANGOON.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight (if any), and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS, where the Steamer will discharge. Torn and Damaged Bags must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damaged bags, and all Claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's Departure, or they will not be Entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Asiatic S. N. Co., Ld.
Bombay, May 18th, 1894.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Club will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 1st June, 1894, at 6 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. B. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.
A Trial Order is Solicited.
Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the Same Day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid, Outside the Fort, Bombay.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APPOLO BUNDER.

REDUCTION of RATES for MONSOON MONTHS.
Special Terms may be arranged from 1st May to 30th September.
Mr. P. CORENTIN has been appointed CHEF.
For further particulars apply to the
MANAGER.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET.

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS,
of All Brands,
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SHARIFF SALEMAHAMMAD,
Commercial Agent, Junagadh State.
Veraval, 9th May, 1894.

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TENDERS are invited and will be received up to June 11th, 1894, for the Supply of the following Stores required during the year commencing 1st July, 1894:—
I. Miscellaneous Stores of Country Produce.
II. Oils, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
III. Clothing.
IV. Stationery.
Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I., II. and III., and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item IV., on payment of 8 annas per Copy.
The Company's specifications and conditions under which the Contracts will be let are attached to each form of tenderer's schedule. Any further information required regarding Miscellaneous Stores, Oils or Clothing can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, and for Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.
Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S.-M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in Sealed Covers, superscribed—
Tender for Country Stores.
Tender for Oil, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
Tender for Clothing, &c.
Tender for Stationery, as the case may be.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 11th May, 1894.

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Jerseys, White-woollen, with Badges	No.	430
Cloth, Grey, great coat, No. 2, Water-proofed	Yds.	3,350
Serge, white, lining	"	46,600
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Canvas staying	"	6,000
Cotton, drill, white, 27"	"	49,600
" grey 36" M. T.	"	7,700

FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

Cloth, drab, white-list	Yds.	3,800
" Dark-green	"	15,100
" Dark-blue	"	980
" Cavalry Grey	"	620
" Grey mixture, Coarse, for Great Coats	"	10,500
Serge, dark-blue, ordinary	"	52,900
" dark-green	"	8,700
Cotton, grey, 36" M. T.	"	10,500
Cotton, grey, 36" M. packing purposes	"	10,000

Tenders are required in Duplicate (on Printed Forms obtainable at the Office of the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipur) and must be accompanied by 2-yard Samples of the materials Tendered for.
Tenders will be opened on the 1st of June, 1894, and any further particulars required may be obtained on application.

A. C. TOKER, COL.,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipur, the 6th April, 1894.

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FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality
NON PLUS ULTRA,
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Figs per Packet Rs. 2
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Apply Sharp to
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,145
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Cld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155 to 160
	2,010	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank o India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	280
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	2,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	137½
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.				14	207½
	600	200	all		185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	380
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Manaudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35dvd	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 ...	200 21
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,600	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	825
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	295
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	765
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	525
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,000	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	535
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	295
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	645
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	2 Rs. 1	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	295
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	785
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,537½
Mazagon	6,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	315
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,390	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	435
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	325
	750	50	150	7½	240
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,825
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,210
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,325
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	600	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Orien al Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3?0
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 29-8	
China Leaf	" 29-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 29-4	"
Do. do. new	" 29	"
Australia do.	" 29-4	
Bombay do.	" 29-8	
English Sovereigns	" 18-6	
Do. Drazons	" 18-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 97-8	
Do. 17½ do.	" 97-8	
Carolus Dollars	" 210	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 200	
5 Franc pieces	" 31	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Entertainment by the Military Medical Amateurs, Skating Rink.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Brahamani entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Start yesterday; the steamer Gloucester City left it on Wednesday, and the steamers Bhundara and Brahamani yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Willow Branch entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Laurel Branch left it on Wednesday, and the steamer Thibet yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 17th May, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 47, *viz.*—1s. 0½d. per rupee.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Lalla Kuriram, a Native Chief, from Cashmere, accompanied by eleven followers, carrying eight guns, one dagger, and eight bayonets, arrived in Bombay, on Tuesday morning, and has been putting up at Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—W. H. Harris, a European, employed in the Municipality and residing at Khara Talao, has reported to the police that during his absence at work, between the hours of 1 and 7 p.m., on Tuesday, his room was entered and property, consisting of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 54-8, was stolen from a box. A Pathan who had been putting up with the complainant for a few days, disappeared shortly before the discovery of the theft.

CARRIAGE COLLISION AT CARNAC BUNDER.—Shortly after 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, a labour-cart, driven by Vithoo Cassiba, was standing near a godown, on the Carnac Siding Road, when the bullocks attached to the cart became restive on account of a passing goods train, which consisted of thirty waggons, and was steaming into the Victoria Dock. The cart collided with the seventh waggon of the train, and was completely smashed. Fortunately, the driver and the bullocks escaped unhurt.

AN HONORARY ARCHITECT.—Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistree, a member of the Society of Architects of London, who has built many of the charitable buildings in Bombay, was presented with a shawl for the design of the new building for the Loka Gach community. We learn that in recognition of his very valuable services in the repair or construction of the buildings in charge of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds, the trustees have appointed Mr. Dinshaw their "honorary architect."

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

Lancers	The Old Guard	Crook.
Overture	The Golden Cross	Brull.
Danse	Venetian	Solomon.
Valse	Nanine	Moncrieff.
Selection	Pepita	Lecocq.
Polka—Piccolo Solo	The Deep Blue Sea	Brewer.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Overture	Eliza F. Claudio	Mercadante
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow	Paul De Loetz
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel
Selection	La Traviata	Verdi
Valse	Eldorado	T. P. Royle
Galop	Poltergeister	C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT ON BOARD SHIP.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lee-Smith charged Vithoo Gunnoo, a dock-labourer, with the theft of cotton shirts, forming part of the cargo of the s. s. Melmopene, owned by the Austrian Lloyd's Company. The accused was arrested, on Wednesday afternoon, with the shirts in his possession. From the docks he was taken on board the vessel, where, on examining the cargo, it was found that a package, containing cotton shirts, had been tampered with, eight shirts being removed therefrom and placed among the clothings and things belonging to the labourers, working on board. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT IN A STABLE.—Govind Babaji, a man of bad character, was brought up by Inspector Wilson, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft in respect of five silver studs, worth ten rupees, belonging to Jiva Rama, a ghorawallah. On Wednesday morning, the complainant was washing his master's horse in front of the stable, at Dhobi Talao, leaving his *bundi* containing the studs hanging on the lamp of the carriage in the stable. On finishing the work he found that some one had removed the studs from the coat. Information was given to the police, who, on inquiry, traced the offence to the accused. The accused admitted several previous convictions, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

PENALTY FOR ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Tookaram Marootee, a barber, aged twenty-five years, residing at Khetwady 4th Lane, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. At noon, on the 15th instant, Tookaram returned home the worse for liquor, and after quarrelling with his wife and neighbours, took out a razor from his bag and inflicted a wound on his throat with a view to put an end to his life. Some neighbours snatched the razor away from his hands, and had him removed to the J. J. Hospital. Tookaram, on being questioned by the Magistrate, stated that while shaving his head he accidentally got a cut on his throat. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 10.

ALLEGED UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Walji Nursee, a Bhattia estate-broker, aged thirty years, has reported that about half-past 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, he was going along Coombharwada Street, when he was suddenly assaulted from behind by two or three Mahomedans, who, having struck several blows on his head with sticks, absconded. The Bhattia raised no alarm, but went to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where, on examination, it was discovered that he had received two incised wounds of about three inches long on the head. He was detained in the hospital, and the police were subsequently informed. Inquiries are being made with a view to trace the culprits. Complainant believes that the Mahomedans who assaulted him, were instigated by some castemen, whose names he has given to the police.

FIRES.—Yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a quantity of hay stored in the stable attached to a house belonging to Janardhan Raghoba, and situated at the 1st Carpenter Street, Erskine Road. The flames were first observed by a groom who raised an alarm. The Pydhownee fire-brigade steamer, under the command of Mr. Holmes, quickly arrived and commenced to play on the flames with a plentiful supply of water available from the main. The Byculla and the Fort steamers also appeared on the scene, but their services were not required, as the Pydhownee steamer was found sufficient to cope with the outbreak which was extinguished in a few minutes. The damage done to the stable and hay is estimated at Rs. 500. The origin of the fire is not known.—At 11 p.m., on Wednesday, a quantity of coal on the s. s. Hannah M. Bell, now lying in the Victoria Dock, was found to be on flames. The dock fire-brigade engine attended and put out the flames in a very short time. The damage is not known.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.—A very prosperous state of affairs is shown by this institution, which may be termed a product of the Sun Life Office of London. The third annual report of the progress of this company is now before us, and is of a very encouraging nature. A steady increase of new business appears to have been done, amounting to a large sum, both in life assurance and annuities, and excelling in a marked degree results reported on any previous occasion. Assurances to the extent of ten lakhs of rupees have been issued, and we understand that fully this amount has been declined as the company is most particular in the selection of lives. Immediate annuities were granted for Rs. 30,000 per annum in respect of which the company received about rupees four lakhs as purchase-money, and this item alone shows the great and growing confidence the public have in this company. The premium income of this company stands at Rs. 1,26,000, besides interest on investments. The accumulated funds now amount to about rupees seven lakhs and a-half, and the policyholders are further secured by the capital of the company representing about rupees twenty-five lakhs. The claims for the year with bonuses amounted to rupees thirty-two thousand. This brief statement of affairs clearly shows the sound position of the company and its claims to public support. The management have been most careful and economical in every way, and altogether we believe that the progress shown by the Sun Life Assurance Company of India is not excelled by any other company.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

ON what principle Mr. Westland, the Indian Minister of Finance, has proceeded in drawing up his revised estimate of last year's revenue and expenditure, the *Economist* is unable to discover. In the original estimates for the year the revenue was placed at Rx. 90,005,700, and the expenditure at Rx. 91,600,800, there being thus an estimated deficit of Rx. 1,595,000. Now, however, it is calculated that both the revenue and the expenditure will exceed expectations, and the revised figures are given as follows:—

YEAR 1893-94.

	Rx.
Estimated revenue	90,429,500
Estimated expenditure	92,222,300
Deficit	1,729,800

So far, however, as we can make out, the actual expenditure of the year has been several millions less than the amount at which it is here set down, and it is in the loss on exchange that the difference arises. That loss is put down by Mr. Westland at Rx.10,248,000 and is calculated on the assumption that the whole of the home charges for the year, amounting to about £15,700,000, were provided for by the sale of Council drafts at an average rate of exchange of 1s. 2 3-4d. But as he himself points out, this was not the case. The charges were in part met by the issue here of £6,000,000 of Indian Treasury bills, and the total sales of Council drafts during the year amounted to only Rx. 15,791,000, which produced £9,569,000. The actual loss on exchange thus amounted to Rx. 6,222,000, instead of the Rx. 10,248,000, at which it is entered by Mr. Westland. In other words the expenditure of the year is of set purpose overstated to the extent of over Rx. 4,000,000, with what object we are unable to discern. It is not as if the fortuitous saving on exchange were to be set apart as a fund, out of which the interest of the Treasury bills which took the place of the Council drafts was to be paid. The interest on the floating debt figures in the estimates, both of the past and of the current years as a charge against revenue. These unspent Rx. 4,000,000, therefore, appear to constitute neither more nor less than a fictitious entry, and it would be well if Mr. Fowler were asked to explain the matter.

The question is of all the more importance, because of its bearing upon the financial arrangement for the current year. If it be the case that the expenditure of the past year is overstated to the extent of Rx. 4,000,000, then instead of the accounts of that year showing a deficit of Rx. 1,793,000, as estimated by Mr. Westland, they will close with a surplus of Rx. 2,207,000. That surplus will be, so to speak, accidental, and it will have been realised at the cost of burdening last year and future years with a heavier interest charge on account of the augmented sterling debt. Nevertheless, the surplus will be there, and capable of being used in some way or other. Now, on the basis of the revised estimates of last year, the estimates for the current year show a deficit of Rx. 2,923,100, and to cover this the following measures have been taken. A duty is imposed on practically all imports except cotton goods, and this is expected to produce a net revenue of Rx. 1,140,000. The famine grant, except that portion of it pledge to certain railway enterprises, is to be withheld, reduction of Rx. 1,076,000 in the expenditure being thereby effected. And further, the Provincial Governments are to be called upon to make an additional contribution of Rx. 405,000 towards the Imperial expenditure. By these three measures the deficit of Rx. 2,923,000 is reduced to the extent of Rx. 2,621,000, the remaining deficiency of Rx. 302,000 being left uncovered. All of these measures, however, are acknowledged to be open to grave objections, and such as can only be justified by imperious necessity. We need not here repeat the objections to the imposition of import duties, nor dwell upon the flagrant injustice of favouring Manchester at the expense of the Indian treasury. Nothing that can justify the imposition by India of an import duty on British woollen, metal, and other manufactures can by any perversion of reasoning justify the exemption from duty of, at all events, those classes of cotton goods which India does not manufacture for herself. And passing to the other two measures to which the Indian Government have had recourse, it is obvious that the withholding of the famine grant must retard the already too slow development of the Indian railway system while as to the forced contribution from the Provincial Governments Mr. Westland writes: "The Government of India were most unwilling to have recourse to a measure which practically means the stoppage for the time of all administrative improvement, a measure which they feel must take all the heart out of Provincial Governments by making them surrender all the fruits of careful administration to fill the yawning gulf of our sterling payments." It is admitted, moreover, that the financial arrangements for the year are provisional and tentative only. They are intended, Mr. Westland explains, "to hold over a transitional period," and he adds, "a year hence we shall certainly have to reconsider our position; and we hope by that time to have a much more definite knowledge of the conditions upon which our future financial position rests," and in these circumstances, the question arises whether if instead of having recourse to such extreme measures as those adopted for covering the deficit, it would not have been better to have used for that purpose the balance of the savings effected last year in the cost of remitting the home charges.

In his Budget statement, Mr. Westland has a good deal to say about the closing of the mints and the financial operations of the Secretary of State which resulted therefrom. These, however, are matters of such importance as to call for separate treatment, and, meanwhile, it will be sufficient to note that it is intended, not only to continue the floating debt of £6,000,000 incurred last year, but also to borrow here a further sum of £2,300,000 with which to replenish the Secretary of State's balances. And a further point in connection with the Secretary of State's borrowings, is, that as they enabled him to greatly reduce his drawings upon the Indian Treasury balances, these have enormously increased, their present total being about Rx. 26,300,000, or between Rx. 12,000,000 and Rx. 13,000,000 more than their normal amount. And the policy of adding to the gold debt, while keeping many millions of rupees lying idle and unproductive in the Indian Treasuries, is one which appears to us quite indefensible.

THE DISCONTENT IN THE 17TH B. I.

THE Agra correspondent of the Lahore paper, writing on Saturday says:—In order to reassure public confidence, which has been rudely shaken not only in India but also in England, by the publication in certain Anglo-Indian papers of an exaggerated account of the insubordination at Agra of the 17th B. I., I personally made diligent inquiries into the matter, and send you the following details of the incident which have been gathered from highest Military quarters:—

It seems on the 2nd instant, certain men belonging to the 17th B. I.—Rangars by caste—went to the Subadar-Major and stated that as a caste-fellow of theirs had been beaten by the Drill Havaldar they wished to have their names struck off the roll by way of a protest against the indignity. The Subadar-Major held that the manner in which the complaint was made was insubordinate, and ordered the men to be confined; here the matter ended for that day, but next morning some more men of the same companies as the men who were confined came in a body to the Subadar-Major, and asked to be allowed to share the fate of their comrades. The Subadar-Major urged them to disperse, but finding they would not do so, reported the whole case to the Commanding Officer, who was promptly on the spot and found the men of two companies (all Rangars) collected near the quarter guard. On being asked to explain their conduct, they repeated the story about a Ranger recruit being beaten by the Drill Havaldar, and asked to be confined with their comrades, thereupon the Commanding Officer took them to task for their insubordinate conduct, and told them to prefer their complaint in a proper and soldierly manner, when they would be hear. After this he ordered them to disperse, and most of them did so, but about thirteen sepoys and a few recruits, who refused, were arrested and will be tried by Court Martial.

It is necessary to mention, in order to avoid any misunderstanding on the subject, that all the men concerned in this affair are Rangars who have come from other corps, and the whole regiment is not in sympathy with them. Careful inquiries have been made in regard to the beating of a recruit, and it is proved that the story is false.

It is supposed the discontent is due to the Rangars holding an idea that they have not had a fair share of promotion in the regiment, but the authorities point to the fact that as the 17th B. I. is a class regiment, this can hardly be considered a proper cause of complaint.

There is absolutely no truth in the report that a detachment of 2nd B. I. has been brought to Agra. Such an idea was never entertained for a moment and the current duties of the station are being carried on by the 17th B. I. as usual.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has be, come roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Cream ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

EXCHANGE AND GOVERNMENT PAPER.

WRITING to the *Englishman* from Allahabad, an "Inquirer" says:—About two years ago, when Mr. Mackay was promising everybody an eighteen-penny rupee, or for that matter any other rupee they had a fancy for, if they could only induce the Secretary of State to decree the closure of the mints, either with or without a little gentle pressure in the matter of Council Bills; I ventured to ridicule, in your columns, the notion of any sudden enhancement of the value of the rupee, excepting possibly a sharp *temporary* rise as a result of panic, affirming that any permanent appreciation of the rupee could only be brought about very slowly, in the process of years, by the starvation, and consequent virtual shrinkage of the currency; that in all probability any such appreciation would at first be more than counterbalanced by the appreciation of gold which must surely follow the definitive rejection of silver by the United States, a rejection which was found to follow closely on the closure of the Indian mints; and that any attempt by the Secretary of State to force the exchange by stopping the sale of Council Bills, must inevitably result in the disappearance of the balance of trade.

Since that time events have shaped themselves practically as I anticipated, only a little bit more so. In a few months the balance of trade had disappeared; and now even the *Economist* seems to admit that a decided appreciation of gold has set in. But this appreciation of gold, though more than sufficient, under any circumstances, to nullify any appreciation of the rupee which could have resulted, in so short a time, from the virtual shrinkage of the currency, is quite insufficient to account for the very serious depreciation of the rupee which has actually occurred, a drop from fifteen pence to thirteen pence. Evidently there has been some other factor at work, and it seems to me that it is a factor the very possibility of which did not occur to anybody two years ago. I venture to think that the cause of the present mischief is simply panic amongst the holders of Enfaced Rupee Paper in Europe.

When the mints were first closed the London price of rupee paper rose almost immediately to a figure which could only be justified on the supposition that the Secretary of State and the Government of India were endowed with miraculous powers, and that their simple *fiat* was sufficient to fix the value of the rupee at sixteen pence; when this was found to be a mistake the price fell rapidly and then settled for a long time at about 65. Then came the abandonment of the attempt to control the exchange, and simultaneously persistent rumours that the mints would be re-opened. The sudden reappearance of the Secretary of State as the seller of bills, to the tune of about two or 2½ crores a month, in a market to which owing to the readjustment of the balance of trade, Council Bills had ceased to be a necessity, added to rumours that the rupee was about to return to the value of silver, caused a fall in the exchange which produced a perfect panic amongst the holders of Enfaced Rupee Paper. Rupee paper was sold down to a price at which the banks bought it freely as a means of remittance, and the glut in the market caused by the revival of Council Bills was intensified by the unloading of rupee paper. Exchange, of course, fell still further, and this further fall increased the panic amongst the holders of rupee paper. And this apparently has been going on ever since. Every fall in the exchange increasing the anxiety to unload rupee paper; and every increase in the volume of rupee paper discharged intensifying the glut in the exchange market, and depressing the exchange still further. According to the commercial correspondence of the *Pioneer* for Tuesday, 8th May, without counting paper now on its way out, about 1½ crores of rupee paper had left London for India since the 1st January; and as the heavy selling only began towards the end of January, it seems probable that the present rate of unloading is about half a crore a month, or possibly more. So that what with Council Bills and rupee paper, during the last few months the remittance has been increased by some 2½ to three crores a month. No wonder the exchange is low; and there seems to be no prospect of an end of the glut; as the *Pioneer's* commercial correspondent puts it "people there" *i. e.*, London holders of Enfaced Rupee Paper" do not care much about the rate as long as they can be quit of it." Before long the rate of unloading may be a crore a month. There is of course one limit to the fall in exchange, and at this moment we are very near indeed to that limit. The rupee cannot go appreciably below its value as silver, and it is now again very near that value. But this limit unfortunately is not a fixed one; there is reason to fear that the recent rise in the price of silver is but a temporary rise due to expectations of the re-opening of the mints. If, and when, it is once realized that there really in no intention of re-opening the mints, silver may be expected to fall again, and then, as long as there is any rupee paper left for London to unload, we may expect a renewal and continuance of the fall in exchange. Moreover, though the rupee cannot fall appreciably below its value as silver, it is not altogether impossible that the price of silver may fall in sympathy with a further depreciation of rupee paper, resulting from steady selling by people who do not care much about the price as long as they can be quit of it.

It seems to me then that we are probably on the eve of a period during which the value of the rupee will, to all appearance, be determined by the price of silver; and however unpleasant may be the purport of a tenpenny rupee (or whatever may be the figure to which the price of silver may bring the rupee) it seems to me that the real gravity of the prospective situation lies in the enormous conclusions which will certainly be based on the parity with silver, and in the possible consequence of such conclusions. I have no doubt that even the temporary rupee will pass away, when the balance of trade has adjusted itself to the revival of Council Bills and to the flood of rupee paper, and that we shall get back sooner or later to a fifteen-penny rupee, or something like it, provided only the mints are not re-opened, but the danger that I fear is the re-opening of the mints if for a time the value of the rupee should seem to be determined by the price of silver.

There are a host of people to whom a forced paper currency causes no surprise, but who cannot be brought to believe in the possibility of a forced metallic currency. That, by virtue jointly of a certain artificial scarcity and the law of legal tender, a piece of printed paper should acquire a value exceeding many thousands of times its value as paper, they accept as a matter of course; but they will not allow that by virtue of a similar scarcity and a similar law a stamped piece of metal can be raised, even by a fraction above its value as metal. Now, when these people see the paper once more comforming apparently to the price of silver, they will all with one accord begin to shout: "We told you so! What is the use of trying to go against nature?" And, however absurd the cry may be, it will not be without danger. True, for the moment, the Government of India and the Secretary of State seem to have made up their minds that the mints shall not be re-opened; but then it was only the other day that the Finance Minister was congratulating himself that there was evidence that the connection between the rupee and silver has been definitely severed; and there is no knowing what change may come over the opinion of a composite body like the Government of India when they see the rupee, as I fear they will see it, once more conforming in all its movements to the price of silver. Is it certain that they will not after all yield to the ignorant cry and abandon their experiment before it has really had any trial at all? During the early months of the experiment it had no fair trial, because of the unfortunate attempt to control the exchange, the Secretary of State's so-called minimum rate for Council Bills becoming, as might have been expected, practically a maximum beyond which the exchange could not rise; and now it cannot possibly have a fair trial until the subsidence of the glut caused by the revival of Council Bills and the flow of rupee paper.

In these circumstances one naturally asks oneself whether, assuming the diagnosis to be correct, there is any possible remedy for the present unfortunate condition of affairs; and it seems to me that, as far as rupee paper is concerned, there is a very simple and obvious remedy. As for Council Bills, they are a permanent necessity of the State, and, in so far as our present evils are due to their sudden revival there is nothing for it but to possess our souls in patience and wait until, by another readjustment of the balance of trade, the market has been brought into a condition in which it can absorb them comfortably; but we must all regret that the sale of them was ever suspended.

As regards Enfaced Rupee Paper, however, it seems to me that there is a very simple remedy, which the Government need not hesitate to adopt, if only they have the courage of their convictions, if they really have faith in their currency policy, if they believe, as I do myself, without the shadow of a doubt, that, temporary appearances to the contrary notwithstanding the closure of the mints *has* definitely severed the connection between the rupee and silver; and that the starvation of the currency *must* in the process of years secure for the rupee a scarcity value, provided sufficient measures are taken to prevent the introduction of illicit coins.

It the Government really have faith in their currency policy, they can stop the unloading of Enfaced Rupee Paper at once by giving the holders the option of immediate conversion into sterling stock on the basis of the market price for the time being, the time of the offers, assuming say £50 of sterling stock (or thereabouts) for every thousand rupees of the existing loan; and assuming always continued faith in their currency policy, they can do this in the confident assurance that they will ultimately effect a considerable saving in interest charges. As to the rate of interest to be allowed, if the Government really do mean to keep the mints closed, they could reckon confidently on an ultimate saving, even if the interest were fixed at its present rate of 4 per cent., but dealing as they will have to deal, with people who do not care much about the price as long as they can get rid of the paper, there can be very little doubt that they could make much better terms than that.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 17TH OF MAY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·639	W S W	5	104·5	82·0	34	..	6·54	+3·07
Agra	29·650	S W	8	107·5	82·7	31	...	2·65	+0·98
Cawnpore	29·682	W N W	10	102·4	83·6	46	...	2·29	...
Allahabad	29·634	W N W	...	108·6	81·3	24	...	3·98	+1·89
Jhansi	29·710	N W	7	108·7	84·7	32	...	4·42	+2·71
Jacobabad	29·652	S	5	111·3	83·0	61	...	1·22	+0·14
Karachi	29·744	W S W	13	91·0	79·7	83	...	4·20	+2·61
Jeypore	29·734	S W	8	104·1	72·0	55	...	4·06	+2·43
Ajmere	29·765	W	14	104·9	79·6	65	...	2·90	+1·41
Deesa	29·822	W	18	100·8	79·1	63	...	2·22	+1·68
Ahmedabad	29·867	W S W	3	102·3	79·6	63	0·03	1·96	..
Bhuj	...					...			
Rajkot	29·851	W	16	103·4	75·7	63	...	1·55	+1·01
Veraval	29·875	W	12	85·1	76·3	79	0·06	2·34	..
Neemuch	29·781	W	16	98·7	76·7	65	...	2·77	+1·73
Indore	29·825	N W	7	99·0	75·6	68	...	2·84	+1·88
Saugor	29·746	W N W	6	103·4	78·1	43	...	4·06	+1·08
Jubbulpore	29·729	W	5	101·5	80·1	32	...	2·92	−0·40
Hoshangabad	29·785	W	4	103·4	82·1	51	...	6·46	+4·23
Khandwa	29·832	W N W	14	102·2	81·3	58	...	1·11	−0·55
Raipur	29·875	N W	10	108·5	82·5	25	...	1·03	−2·16
Nagpur	29·721	N W	14	106·8	84·5	34	0·02	3·58	+0·24
Amraoti	29·784	W N W	8	105·7	77·3	37	...	1·69	−1·31
Akola	29·807	W	13	101·8	79·3	51	...	2·93	−0·47
Surat	29·876	W	M	95·7	79·6	64	...	0·77	+0·38
Malegaon	29·871	W N W	10	99·4	73·1	83	...	1·86	+0·11
Bombay	29·910	N W	10	90·7	81·0	67	...	1·91	+1·02
Poona	29·904	N W	15	96·0	67·4	60	...	2·91	+0·18
Aurangabad	29·875	N W	7	102·0	72·2	48	...	5·00	..
Sholapur	29·861	N W	13	102·7	76·0	45	...	9·72	−2·43
Ratnagiri	29·888	N W	8	90·8	78·9	71	...	0·39	−0·57
Belgaum	29·867	N N W	?	91·3	64·8	51	...	8·42	+3·44
Goa	29·894	N	17	89·1	79·4	75	...	4·30	...
Karwar	29·897	W N W	8	91·3	79·6	74	...	2·84	−1·95
Mangalore	29·898	N N E	4	89·3	78·4	72	...	8·33	+1·97
Calicut	29·884	N N W	17	90·3	77·5	72	...	26·81	+12·68
Cochin	29·890	N N E	M	90·3	80·6	77	...	16·53	−5·09
Bangalore	29·875	W	7	93·3	70·3	79	...	7·78	−0·44
Secunderabad	29·796	N W	6	103·7	83·2	41	...	5·87	+1·68
Masulipatam	29·713	N W	2	105·7	87·0	69	...	21·78	+12·39
Bellary	29·853	N W	12	102·0	79·4	44	...	2·05	−2·10
Cuddapah	29·787	N W	...	109·3	89·0	42	...	9·28	+1·25
Madras	29·764	S S W	7	108·0	83·5	63	...	..	..
Coimbatore	29·829	S	3	93·9	74·3	80	...	15·91	+6·05
Trichinopoly	29·826	W S W	7	102·6	80·8	65	...	18·13	+4·89
Negapatam	29·799	S W	12	105·6	82·3	66	...	46·25	+11·71
Colombo	29·897	W S W	11	87·5	80·5	78	...	47·76	−1·92
Aden	29·823	N E	9	94·8	81·3	79	...	1·93	−0·55

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been brisk at Agra, Belgaum, Bangalore and Cuddapah, and moderate to slight elsewhere. The distribution remains unaltered, and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly at Cochin, southerly at Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Neemuch, 24 at Rajkot, 20 at Khandwa, 18 at Akola, and 14 at Agra, Jubulpore, Raipur, Amraoti, Ratnagiri and Calicut. The maximum tempreature is from 7° to 10° above the normal on the Coromandel Coast and the minimum 5° in excess at Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 78° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased in Central India and at Malegaon, Sholapur, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Gujarat and at Jubulpore, Surat, Malegaon, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah. Light rain has fallen at Veraval, Ahmedabad and Nagpur. The atmosphere is rather damp and more or less cloudy in Gujarat, Central India and at Malegaon, and conditions appear to be slightly favourable for local scattered showers there. At the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency humidity is rising and conditions are becoming favourable for rain. The weather will remain more or less cloudy over the greater part of the country.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Thursday's pressure has fallen slightly over the whole of India except the Punjab, where it has fallen briskly, and in Sind where it is unchanged. The pressure conditions hence are practically unchanged. The pressure is in considerable defect in Bengal and Burma and in slight excess in the west coast districts. The temperature is stationary except in Madras, where it has risen. The temperature is in large excess in the Madras coast districts, west Bengal and Behar. The skies are clear in North-West India, they are overcast in Lower Burma where rainy weather continues. Tavoy reports six inches and Rangoon two. Westerly winds are falling off in West and Central India and the Deccan, but is still considerably above the normal strength. Winds are unchanged in character in Bengal and the Gangetic Plain and rainy weather will probably continue in Burma. Weather conditions are also slightly unsettled in Bengal and East Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 16th May, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·845
Temperature of the Air	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	73·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·683
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·1
General Directions of wind*	W.N.W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	207

* From midnight to midnight.

A REPORT upon insanity in Ireland, which has just been issued, enumerates among the causes of mental failure, the innutritious dietary of the poorer population, tending to produce anæmia and constitutional weakness, which favour the development of scrofulous and neurotic disease, and the immoderate use of certain nervous stimulants, particularly tea and tobacco. "While the moderate use of properly prepared tea," the report adds, "is regarded as innocuous, or even beneficial in its action on the nervous system, its ill-effects when decocted or over infused on persons who make it their staple article of dietary are dwelt on by almost all the resident medical superintendents in their several reports. Undoubtedly the method of preparation adopted, and the excessive use of this article of diet, now so general among our poorer population, tends to the production of dyspepsia, which in its turn leads to states of mental depression highly favourable to the production of various forms of neurotic disturbance. The excessive use of tobacco also, especially among the young, whether by smoking or chewing, in the opinion of certain of our medical superintendents, acts, though perhaps in a minor degree, injuriously on the nervous centres." In many parts of Ireland it has been found that bread and tea have been substituted for porridge and milk, and for potatoes also; that the tea used is generally of an inferior quality, and the method of preparation is to put a quantity in the teapot early in the morning and to allow it to stew during the day, water being added as required.

Holloway's Pills.—There is nothing in the whole "Materia Medica" like these Medicaments for the certainty of their action in lumbago, sciatica, tic doloreux, and all flying or settled pains in the nerves and muscles. Diseases of this nature originate in bad blood and depraved humours, and until these are corrected there can be no permanent cure. The ordinary remedies afford but temporary relief, and in the end always disappoint the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment penetrates the human system as salt penetrates meat, and the Pills greatly assist and accelerate its operation by clearing away all obstructions and giving tone to the system generally. The prophylactic virtues of Holloway's remedies stand unrivalled.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2,554 tons, Captain J Anderson, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 190 tons, Captain H Jacobs, cleared yesterday for coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain S Macfadyen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (15th April) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Booldana 2,134 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (24th April) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Port Stephens, 2,277 tons, Captain R Whitehead, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Blyth (16th April) with a cargo of 4,299 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE City Line steamer City of London, 2,097 tons, Captain R C Warden, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Winsor, Mr and Mrs Thornley and child, Major Dury, Mr Birch, and Mrs Herman and three children.

THE steamer Kt Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J R Durant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (21st April) with a cargo of 5,223 tons of coal and the following passengers:—Mrs and Miss Rowe, Miss Ellen Rowe, Mr Rennick and Mr Mooney. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gunblett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. C. Kirkpatrick, Mrs and Miss Kirkpatrick and child, Mr. A. Kirkpatrik, Nawab Jellolal Mook Bahadoor and lady, Meir Goolam Sayed Saheb, wife and four children, Mr. Ebrahim Bin Mahomed and son, Mr Mahomed Bredia, Mr Yousof bin Jassum, Mr Sayed Altaf Hoosein and Mr Aga Kalla, Mr Ahmed bin Loola and son and 65 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Rohilla, 2,097 tons, Captain R C Warden, will sail to-day for China with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr H E Neave, Mr O Meyer and servant, Mr E Bollams, Lieutenant Petre, Mrs Sinclair's ayah, and Mr and Mrs Strathman. For Hongkong—Mr M H Katruck, Mr A C Cumroodin and Mr S Rustamjee. For Melbourne—Mr J Mooney, Mr A Krevouse, and Mr James Mawley. For Sydney—Miss Baker, Mrs C G Miller, Mrs Smith and maid and Mr Westmacott

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Congo	1891	Morgon	Hull	19-5	F Muir & Co
B	Warrnambool	2213	Ekins	Havre	19-5	F Muir & Co
C	H Bolckow	639	Jourdain	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Lobelia	1913	Owen	Genoa		Turner Morrison & Co
E	Warora	3919	Anderson	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
H	Courtfield					
L	Kurrachi	2317	J Inch	Liverpool	21-5	J Mackintosh
M	S Joakim	1007	Collins	Calcutta	15-5	H Habdoola
N	Bhundara	2119	Jacob	Not fixed	17-5	B I S N Co
N	Start	1554	Thompson	Stettin		K Nixon & Co
O	Haanah M Bell		White	Trieste		Graham & Co
P	C Alpine	2080	Walker	Madras Coast	19-5	F Muir & Co
Q	Janeta	2179	Petric	Hamburg		F Muir & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Brahmini	525	M Budroo	Marmagoa	17-5	Shepherd & Co
Mahanadi	547	D Adam	Mandvi	18-5	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Panceras	2481	Young	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
2	Lochtay	3115	Lee	Amsterdam	19-5	W & A Graham & Co
3	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	18-5	P & O S N Co
4	Thames	2101	Seaton	London	19-5	P & O Co
6	Carthage	2453	Horne	London	1-6	P & O Co
7	Cy of London	2009	Worden	Liverpool	17-5	Sir C Forbes
8	Melpomene	1848	Brelock	China	21-5	A L S N Co
10	Maroa	4451	Adam	Antwerp	17-5	K Nixon & Co
13	W Branch	2147	Anderson	Karachi		J Mackintosh
16	Stanley (ship)	2105	Edgett	Falmouth	25-5	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Port Stephens (s)	Whitehead	Blyth, April 16.
17	Kt. Commander (s)	Durant	Cardiff, April 21.
	Huzara (s)	Macfadyen	Calcutta, April 15.
	Booldana (s)	Hugill	Calcutta, April 21.
	Mecca (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Kilwa (s)	Gimb'ett	Persian Gulf, &c.
	Maroa (s)	Adams	Antwerp.
	City of London (s)	Warden	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Rohilla, Long, for Shanghai, &c.
" Warora, Anderson, for Calcutta, &c.
" Bhundara, Jacobs, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Huzara, for coast ports and Calcutta.
" Booldana, for Calcutta.
" Kapurthula, for Karachi.
" St. Pancras, for Havre.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.
12 Chancellor s ......Hanney ......Liverpool, April 11.
13 Chelydra s ......Cass ......Hongkong, April 28.

DEPARTURES.
May 12.—Steamers Hesperia and Nadir.
May 13.—Steamers Johannisberger, Arratoon Apcar, Africa and Khandalla.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Arabia s—1 case cutlery, L H Hassum.

FROM LONDON.
Himalaya s—3 cases medicine, Dhunjibhoy Cawasji.
Peninsular s—2 cases perfumed spirit, B Smith and Co.
Malacca s—3 cases stationery, Hassonally Abdoolally.

FROM HAMBURG.
Stalzenfels s—30 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.
Baria s—1 hogshead brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 1 hogshead rectified spirit, Pestonjee Maneckjee.
Benares s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, Jamsetjee Nawrojee; 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Rome s—1 qr brandy, M Russell and Co.
Methley Hall s—25 cases brandy, M P Batha and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.
Congo s—20 cases perfumed spirit, S Narayen and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.
Janetta s—166 cases whisky, 86 cases gingerwine, 12 cases brandy and 6 cases bitters, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM TRIESTE.
Bhopal s—1 drum rectified spirit, F S Madon and Co.
Imperatrix s—3 cases writing papers, Hussonally Abdoolally.
Gisela s—6 cases writing papers, Hussonally Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of London s—3,000 cwts wheat, John Fachri; 2 bales cotton and 6 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 112 bales wool, P Dayall; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 107 bales wool, T Chimondas.
Kurrachee s—25 bales wool and 4 bales goat hairs, C Jooma and Co; 26 bales wool, A Jaffer; 31 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 52 cwts ganja, Raghunath Janardhan.

FOR LONDON.
Thames s—16 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1 bale skins, J M Rahimtoola; 20 cwts cattle fish, A Hassum; 400 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Lobelia s—1,000 cwts linseed, John Fachire; 3,999 groundnuts and 6,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 cwts bees wax, M De Souza; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,355 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts gingelyseed, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Hannah M Bell s—676 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 425 cwts myrabollams, W Girtler.

FOR VENICE.
Hannah M Bell s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Kurrachee s—24 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Imaum s—501 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts popyseed; 1050 cwts castor seed and 399 cwts mustarseed, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales hemp, N Laljee; 330 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Bechur; 214 cwts popyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Maro s—55 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.
Torr Head s—6,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 5,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 6024 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.
Jannetta s—150 bales cotton, John Fachiri; 165 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Courtfield s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 10,044 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 8,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Rohilla s—40 chests opium, 5 cwts ivory and 5 cwts gendahorns, C Ebrahim and Co; 70 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 46 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 2 chests opium, Jeewanjee Nawrojee; 11 chests opium and 2 tins pearls, E Noordin and Co; 26 chests opium, L Chuttoo; 30 chests opium, Silas, E Sassoon; 11 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 164 chests opium, M Byramjee; 5 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 8 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.
Melpomene s—75 bales twist, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Rohilla s—144 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 6 chests opium, Sassoon J David; 48 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 19 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 154 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 29 chests opium, E J Abraham 29 chests opium, N J Abraham; 74 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 5 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 11 chests opium, K Oodeymul; 5 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 6 chests opium, H Luchminarayen.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Bhundara s—233 bales cotton, R Luchmondas; 20 bales cotton Phiroz C Sethna.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Moreland Road, next to the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery, windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, table ornaments, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by Rose and Co., cane and coir matting, etc., the property of W. L. THOMSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Belvedere House," Worlee, near Mama Hajani, the very valuable entire house hold furniture by Roberts and others rich glassware, crockery and platedware, sweet-toned grand piano, by Collard and Collard, fancy curtains, rich table ornaments, real Persian large carpets, windproof lamp by Hinks, American four-wheeled buggy horse, garden, &c., the property of F. G. WALLIS WHIDDETT, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

The property of a native gentleman, consisting of 2 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, 3 and 6 light wall shades, hanging argand lamps, conversation couches, chairs, pier glasses, large Brussels carpet, table and teapoys, an invoice of bronze penholders, trays, Japanese tea and coffee sets, photo frames, pier cushions, shawls, table covers, silk handkerchieves, satin pieces, &c.

On account of the underwriters—
7 boxes of cutch, sea-water damaged.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong and light victoria.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Harry Clark & Co., Tailors, closing their business, consisting of woollen, cashmere, tweed, cheviot, diagonal coating, broad cloth, Scotch tweed, serge, cricketting and gymkhana flannel, gauze, flannel, silk and wool flannel, shirt flannel, cotton checks, corduroy, cotton and woollen socks, neckties, shirts, braces, collars, hats and helmets, ready-made clothes, steel trunks, fixtures, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khetwady Main Road, opposite the 9th Lane, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, Hamburg, windproof lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of C. CHANDLER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MIDDLE COLABA.

Under instructions from Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Baxter, and administratrix de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the late Mr Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubak, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will (unless the same is previously disposed of by private contract) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., the following immoveable property belonging to and forming part of the estate of the said Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubak, deceased :—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, situate at Middle Colaba, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 22, new No. 15912, old Survey No. 246, and new Survey No. 9678, together with the bungalow or dwelling-house, stable and outhouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 306, Street No. 291, all which premises are bounded on or towards the east by the seashore or sea beach, on or towards the west by the public road leading to the Colaba Lighthouse, on or towards the north by the ground belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to the said estate, but now belonging to Merwanjee Rustomjee, Esq., and which said premises are now in the occupation of Jehangir R. Kharas, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardaseer, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, at their Office, No. 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE MAHIM BAZAR ROAD, AT MAHIM.

On THURSDAY next, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Jacob Mahomed Sazun, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Noor Mahomed Premjee, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of July, 1891, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of pension and tax ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house, bungalow and cookroom standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mahim Bazaar Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,407 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 251, new No. 3923, old Survey No. 107, and new Survey No. 1—39, and in the books of the Municipality under Street No. 96, and G Ward No. 5214, and bounded on the east by the Mahim Bazaar Road, on the west by the property of Fuckroodeen Ally Sab Coor, on the north by the public road leading to Sea, and on the south by the property of Khoja Noor Mahomed Premjee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further perticulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 18, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

By the order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sada Nand Brothers, Lahore, the following goods :—
D 243-1086—1 case, 100 dozen Turkish caps.
On account and risk of Ali Hasan and Co.—
P-2169—1-2 2 cases glassware.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removable coach-box.
1 four-seated open carriage in good order.
1 bay Arab galloway, 14 hands, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab pony, quiet to ride.
1 bay Arab pony, 14-1, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 English-made double set of harness.
1 pony cart with bay Australian pony and harness.
1 strong-built single-seated brougham.
1 strong-built single-seated office shigram.
1 handsome open side brougham (nearly new).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Narayan Dabookar Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished, and open-carved household furniture, Brussels and Persian carpets, hanging lamps, pierglasses, a first-rate mahogany full sized slate billiard table by Taurston and Co., with balls, cues, lamps, complete one English-built brougham, by Windower, a strong English built single seated office brougham on C spring, one strong English built glass-fronted brougham by Stuart, a handsome strong built landau by Fulkar Salisbury, one strong English-built mail phaeton by Windower, with four spare rubber tyre wheels, a powerful black Australian horse, 15-3, four years old, one very handsome grey Arab horse, 14-2, seven years old, one nearly new child's perambulator suitable for one or two goats, with umbrella bronze gilt clock with side ornaments. The property of GORDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property on view.
The property of another gentleman—
1 strong English-built brougham by Kisterton.

AUCTION SALE of Arab, Persian and Waler Horses, at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vayani's Stable, Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

About 40 Arab and Persian horses, ponies, galloways, hacks, &c.

The property of native dealers going to their native country, consisting of racers, chargers, galloways, ponies, hunters, hacks, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, Fort, and next to Messrs. Dunnett and Co, and opposite to Messrs. Treacher and Co. (where the kit has been removed for sale), teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a large collection of choice School of Art ware, table ornaments, one large telescope by Murray and Beath, a single barrel rifle, pictures, lamps, &c., the property of G. W. TERRY, Esq.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. James Davies, designer to Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, next to Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, specially designed and made to order at Messrs. John Roberts and Co.'s workshop for his personal use, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very rich table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Andrew Smythe, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort, next to the "Bombay Gazette" Offices (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Mr Wimbridge, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, lamps, &c, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 18, 1894.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel, and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
AMERICAN DENTIST,

HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA, will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, DITMAR'S Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

DIAMOND RINGS.

	Rs.
MASSIVE GOLD GIPSY RING, set with 3 magnificent diamonds of the purest water, (splendidly cut stones), in velvet case, 22 carat gold	200
GOLD RING (GIPSY), set with 3 diamonds of finest water, smaller Stones, same pattern as above, 20 carat Gold	60
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Rubies and 2 Diamonds (excellent Stones)	40
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Sapphires (good Stones)	30
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Sapphires (good Stones)	25
GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Pearls (very neat and pretty	15
GOLD RING (GIPSY), 18 carat Gold, set with 1 Sapphire and 2 diamonds, very good Stones.	35

APPLY TO
Agent—JAMES TURNER & Co.,
SIALKOT (PUNJAB).

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.
HEAD MASTER: REVD. JOHN MILLER, B.D.

THIS well-known Public SCHOOL receives Boys from India, and takes Entire Charge of them, if necessary.

Among the many Successes gained by this School during the Past Year are, at

Oxford: First Craven Scholarship.
Cambridge: Chancellor's Medal for English Verse.
Woolwich Entrance: 11th place, direct from the Schools Second place in the Public Schools' Competition for the Spencer Cup at Bisley.

There is a Special Class for Sandhurst and Woolwich under H. E. SOPER, Esq., M.A., 14th Wrangler.

A small Class (Limited to 6) of Boys preparing for Naval Cadetships, is under the charge of the Revd. A. A. CARRE M.A.

Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P PRICE, M.A., Second Master.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper. Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign Remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poon .
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DE LISLE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Action on FRIDAY, the 1st June, 1894, at 4 P. M., on the premises, by order of the Administrators of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Dadabhoy Sorabjee, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage, dated 23rd September, 1892, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of fazandaree ground, belonging to the Church of Lady Rozario of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement three hundred square yards, be the same a little more or less, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Byculla, in Salt Batty Field in the sub-district of Fort, fronting on the Byculla Tank Packkady Road or De Lisle Road, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the De Lisle Road, on the West by the house of the said Dadabhoy Sorabjee, on the North by the house of Girdharee Pooneeram and on the South by the chawl of Elam Ballajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchund, Solicitors to the Administrators or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES (BUNGALOWS) AT BANDORA, (NEAR THE STATION).

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th June, 1894, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the Administrators of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, two valuable properties, (bungalows), at Bandora (near the station).

Full details and further particulars will be published hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 18, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 17.

AN advance of 1-8 per cent. to 100¼, took place in the price of Consels in London yesterday ; and Indian Sterling Loan was a half per cent. higher, at 109¼. A purchase payment of £150,000 in Gold was made into the Bank of England. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 7-16 per cent. lower, at £53¾. The price of Bar Silver in London declined ⅛d. per oz., to 28 1-8d. ; and in New York, the metal was ¾ cent. cheaper, at 61¼ cents. per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¾. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 100¾ ; Paris Exchange in London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·20.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday, 48½ lakhs of Wire Transfers were allotted between the three presidencies, Bombay getting 24¼ lakhs, Calcutta 22¼ lakhs, and Madras 1¼ lakhs—at 1s. 0 13-16d, and 10 lakhs extra allotments, to Bombay and Catcutta, at the same rate ; a trifling amount of Bills having also been placed to Bombay at the same price, which shows a decline of ⅛d., from the rate obtained for the regular allotments last week, and of 5-16d. compared with that of the extra sales. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks further put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-8d., making it 1s. 0 11-16d.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted at 24s. cif per 492 lbs. nominal, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk ; White Delhi Wheat at 22⅜s.per 492 lbs cif, sellers, shipment this and next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; Bombay linseed at 37s. per 416 lbs. ex.-quay, at Liverpool ; and Yellow Gujerat Rapeseed at 32s. per 416 lbs., business dull shipment this and-or next month to Havre, tone of the market easier.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place on the price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 15-16d. per lb. ; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The market closed quiet ; Surats steady ; and Arrivals dull ; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians ; Imports, 7,000 bales. It is announced that there will be holidays (for Whitsuntide) until next Monday. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, 7¼ cents. was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton ; but August Futures were 3 points lower, at 7·05 cent. The Receipts at the United States Ports were 2,000 bales.

Our local Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day at previous rates. Business has been upon a small scale, amounting to 2,200 bales, of which exporters have taken 1,400, consisting of 600 Bengal, at Rs. 148-57 ; 400 Ujein, at Rs. 125 ; and 200 each of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 200 ; and Dhollera, at Rs. 181 ; the 800 bales bought by the Mills being made up of 500 Compta Ginned at Rs. 198 ; and 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 188¼ ; Untni at Rs. 168¼ ; and Bhownugger at Rs. 190¼ per candy.

WHEAT has remained dull in tone with only a small export business passing ; but no further change in prices has taken place to-day.

SEEDS has been firm, and transactions have been upon a large scale for shipper's account. An advance of half-an-anna per cwt., has taken place in the price of *Linseed* at Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt., other descriptions remaining unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows follows :—

Cotton	10,474	bales.
Wheat	32,356	cwts.
Linseed	42,615	"
Rapeseed	37,034	"
Gingelly	2,773	"
Poppyseed	4,537	"
Groundnuts	3,646	"
Castorseed	6,704	"
Rice	103,003	"

FREIGHTS are steady, but there is not much demand from shippers. However, as nearly all available tonnage is in speculators' hands what space is required by shippers for May shipment cannot be got cheaper than 19s. for Wheat. and 20s. per ton for Seeds, to choice Continental Ports.

MONEY.—As shown by the Return issued at the beginning of the week, the demand for Money as far as the Presidency Bank was concerned, had slackened ; and this state of things would appear to have continued meantime, as the Bank reduced its rates this afternoon by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 9 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened nominally at 1s. 0 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 ⅝d. for Demand, and at 1s. 0 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits ; but as was expected if the Secretary of State continued to meet the market, a similar collapse to that which took place the previous week would again occur, rates have again rapidly given way to-day in Calcutta, and Bombay has followed suit, Bank Paper was given to a small extent on demand at 1s.0 21-32d., than at 1s. 0 5-8d : and Telegraphic for June transfer, at 1s. 0½d., July at 1s. 0 7-16d., and August at 1s. 0 3-8d. ; Credit again being scarce for any delivery, a few only being reported at 1s. 0 11-16d. ready and for near delivery, and 1s. 0 5-8d. for June, the market closing demoralized as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 0 19-32d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 0 5-8d.	"
Credits "	1s. 0 11-16d.	"
Francs "	1·33½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak at a decline of 1-8 per cent. from last evening's rates for Fours for Money and Account, being quoted during the greater part of the day at 102 3-8 and 102¼, sellers, in the two purchases, respectively ; but as the Bank of Bombay rate being reduced, a reaction took place and rates advanced moderatly, the cash price leaving off at 102 7-8 ; and 100¼ being quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—An advance of Rs. 2½ in the price of Bank of Bombay shares at Rs. 1,145 per share, is the only change in our quotations this evening, the market being stagnant.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 12th May, 1894 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total	1,85,273	6,83,527	8,496	8,77,296
Corresponding week last year, Open 1,490 Miles	—	—	—	11,03,029

Decrease .... Rs. 2,25,733

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	17	2	17 p.m.	...	33
Suez	17	2	55 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 17th May, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	43	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	32	...	1
" Madras	...	20	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRNIE—May 8, at Naini Tal, the wife of Harry Birnie, of a son.
CARPENDALE—May 4, at Murree, the wife of Captain P M Carpendale, 21st Punjab Infantry, of a son, still-born.
COLLIE—May 14, at St George's Hospital, Bombay, the wife of Surgeon Captain Collie, IMS, of a daughter.
ELLIOTT—At Bank's Road, Lucknow, the wife of Mr C J Elliott, of Jodhpur, of a daughter.
ELPHICK—May 8, at the Mysore Gold Mines, Oorgaum, the wife of John B Elphick, Esq, of a son.
YOUNG—May 10, at Waltair, the wife of H G Young, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—April 29, at Lucknow, of enteric fever, Charles Edgell Browne, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, aged 23 years.
BURKE—May 6, at Ghazipur, N-W P. of heart-disease, Robert Burke, Benares Opium Agency, aged 54 years, 8 months and 16 days.
HAIGH—May 8, at the General Hospital, Madras, Mr Thomas Haigh, late of the 12th Royal Lancers, aged 37 yaars 10 months and 18 days.
TAYLOR—May 12, at St Thomas' Mount, Gladys Marguerite (Maggie), infant daughter of Herbert and Eleanor Taylor.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1894.

THE present Session of the British Parliament closely resembles its predecessor in this respect—that a most ambitious programme has been presented by her Majesty's Ministers. Judging from the present rate of progress, scarcely a tithe of this programme will be accomplished ; indeed, there are not wanting political prophets who tell us that the Budget proposals of Sir William Harcourt are alone sufficient, with the business of supply, to engage attention until the date when legislators usually expect to be relieved of the duty of attendance at Westminster. As we pointed out a few days ago, the object of her Majesty's Ministers in endeavouring to get a string of camels through the needle's eye is to give evidence of a desire to satisfy the conflicting claims of the heterogenous mass of members who form the Ministerial majority, which is at present becoming smaller by degrees and beautifully less. And so it comes about that the English stalwarts are quieted with a sweeping Registration Bill, the Irish members have the Evicted Tenants Bill, the Scotch Radicals are granted a Grand Committee, and last, but not least, "gallant little Wales" is given the Disestablishment Bill, introduced by Mr. Asquith only a few days before the adjournment for Whitsuntide, and the consequent termination of the second of the three parts into which the Session is usually divided. The opposition to the Welsh Bill will be even more pronounced than that against the Registration Bill, and it is quite obvious that if any serious attempt is made to get it through the House of Commons—to say nothing of the House of Lords—another autumn session will be necessary. Mr. Asquith, of course, made a great deal of the first reading of the Suspensory Bill, brought forward by him last Session, being carried by a majority of fifty, and also of the circumstance that thirty-one of the thirty-four Welsh members are pledged to Disestablishment. The Government express a desire that the will of the majority should prevail. But does the principle apply? A statesman, who has for more than half-a-century paid special attention to all ecclesiastical questions, said as recently as 1891, that "you might as well talk of the Church of Wales in England, as of the Church of England in Wales." According to the late Prime Minister—for it was Mr. Gladstone who spoke thus—the Church of England and Wales is one Church. If Disestablishment is to be decided by the majority, it should be a majority of the whole body—England and Wales together. The debate on Mr. Asquith's motion for the introduction of the Bill showed very clearly that, although Mr. Gladstone has withdrawn from the political arena, his speeches will for a long time be quoted, when his erstwhile followers depart from the standard which he set up. The opponents of the measure are loud in declaring, that had Mr. Gladstone remained in office, the proposals put forward by Mr. Asquith would have been far less sweeping in their character.

This contention is supported to no small extent by the divergencies apparent between Mr. Asquith's measure and the Irish Church Act fathered by Mr. Gladstone in 1869. The points of difference are chiefly these : in Mr. Asquith's Bill it is not proposed to capitalise the revenues of the Church, to commute the claims of incumbents, or to give heavy compensation to lay patrons. Other divergencies will appear from a brief summary of the leading provisions of the measure, which has a far-reaching significance as indicating the lines upon which the Radical party may go when the time comes—still far distant— to seriously propose the disestablishment of the English Church. For the purposes of the Bill Monmouthshire is included in Wales, and thereby an enemy's fortress is erected within the English pale. The border country of Monmouthshire is not the only geographical difficulty involved : there are parishes in Wales which belong to English dioceses, and parishes in England which belong to the Welsh. The Bill simply meets the difficulty by transferring the former to a Welsh and the latter to an English diocese, thereby adopting the geographical rather than the diocesan boundary. If passed this Session—a very improbable contingency—the Bill would come into force on January 1, 1896, and provision would be made for filling up in the interval any vacancies in bishoprics and livings, without, however, the creation of any right to compensation. The Bill proposes to extinguish all rights of patronage, public and private, and all ecclesiastical corporations. On the demise of existing Bishops no Welsh diocesans are to sit in the House of Lords. It is not without significance as indicating that the Radical crusade against the Upper Chamber may be deferred for some time yet, that the vacancies caused by the removal of the Welsh spiritual peers are to be filled up by an augmentation of the number of English Bishops having seats in the House of Lords. The Welsh Bishops, clergy, and laity are to have the power to hold synods and to frame constitutions for the government of the Church, and to appoint a representative body to be incorporated and hold property. The mention of property naturally brought the Home Secretary to the point which is the crux of the whole question—Disendowment. The ecclesiastical property is divided into two categories—first ancient endowments, and second private benefactions made since 1703, the total amount affected by the Bill being nearly a quarter of a million pounds sterling ; to say nothing of a sum of forty-three thousand pounds disbursed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The *corpus* of this property will, if the Bill be carried, pass from the church to the nation. Instead of following the example set in 1869 and creating one central fund applicable to the country as a whole, the property will be applied locally and parochially. As therefore, there will not be an immediate *liquidation of the* assets or liabilities of the Welsh Church, a permanent Commission of three members will be appointed to superintend and take an active part in the administration of the funds. At the date of Disestablishment the property will be vested in these Commissioners, subject to all incumbrances and the existing interests of every holder of an ecclesiastical office in Wales. The Commissioners will, as soon as practicable, transfer the larger part of the funds to the various local authorities. The churches will be vested in the Commissioners, but they are to have the power to transfer all or any of them on application, to the Representative Body subject to existing public and private rights. The cathedrals are to be treated as national monuments, but, on application, may be used for divine service. Private benefactions since 1703, amounting to thirteen hundred pounds a year or more, are to be handed over to the church, but burial-grounds and glebes are to be vested in the local authority. The plate and furniture of churches, and the parsonage houses are to be handed over to the Representative Body, but episcopal and capitular residences are to be retained by the Commissioner who may permit them to be used as ecclesiastical residences. The tithe rent charge will be invested in the County Councils, care being taken to safeguard the interests of the various parishes. As to existing interests, every holder of a freehold office is to remain with the same duties, the same work, and same emoluments, the Commissioners, however, deducting the cost of collection. Disestablishment will be a slow process, but Mr. Asquith thinks it better than the alternative system of commutation and bonus which proved so costly in 1869. At the same time stereotyping of existing interests "would be hard on church and people," and so the Home Secretary proposes to permit an incumbent to exchange his existing interests for a life annuity, equivalent to what he at present receives, provided he continues to fulfil the duties of the benefice. When the Irish Church Bill of 1869 was passed the number of curates rose from 563 to 921, all of whom received compensation under the Act, but Mr. Asquith is careful to "take steps to avoid the artificial manufacture of curates." He says that if the Welsh curate has been paid out of the incumbents' benefice, he can be so paid when the church is disestablished without any necessity for state allowance, and therefore they are not to be directly compensated. Lay-patrons are also less generously dealt with than in Ireland, their compensation being fixed at one year's emolument of the benefice. The church funds when diverted are to be applied to national purposes, the parochial funds—administered by the Councils—to be devoted to hospitals, convalescent homes, sick nursing, public libraries and institutes, allotments, labourers' dwellings, technical and higher education. The central fund controlled by the Commissioners might, said Mr. Asquith, be devoted to national museums, academies, or other public purposes. Such is the programme for which the Home Secretary has the courage to claim that "it does no injury to religion ; it deals generously even jealously, with all genuine interests ; it simply restores to the Welsh people, the property to which they are entitled."

THE Bombay and Baroda Railway again takes the lead in the matter of freedom from accidents among railways in India. The return for the nine months ending September 30 has just been issued showing this fact, and that in relation to mileage run the number was highest on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, which gave an average of one accident in every five thousand and forty miles. The Morvi Line and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway follow the Bombay Baroda and Central India, but whilst the last-named had but one accident in a hundred and seventy-five thousand miles, the Great Indian Peninsula had one in a hundred thousand. During the period under report nearly forty-eight millions of miles were run by trains in India against forty-seven in the corresponding periods of the previous two years, and the number of passengers carried was ninety-five millions against eighty-seven. Altogether, there were seven accidents to every hundred thousand miles run. But during the period, out of these ninety-five millions of passengers only one was killed and twenty injured in accidents to trains —one casualty in every four and-a-half million persons travelling. The total casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, cases of suicide, and so forth, were four hundred and forty killed and seven hundred wounded against four hundred and sixty and seven hundred and twenty-seven in the corresponding periods of the two previous years. How easily accidents occur may be gathered from those quoted in the report. On the East Indian Railway in July last the leading door of a covered waggon attached to an up passenger train, which had been opened by some passengers, collided at Mankar with the sunshade and cooler of a second class carriage on a down mail train. Two passengers were slightly injured. On the North-Western State Railway a curious accident occurred in July. A double engine ballast train, whilst shunting in the Mandra yard, parted owing to the draw-bar hook and side chains of a truck having broken. The rear portion after breaking away, went down an incline towards Riwat, and then, running for some distance up an ascending grade, commenced to roll back, and, when about a mile out of Mandra, collided with the rest of the train, which was being taken out by the guard to pick up this run-away portion. A railway servant was slightly injured, and there was also considerable damage to rolling stock. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in July the rear brake and some wagons of a ballast train were thrown off the line down a bank near Deolali, owing to the train having come in contact with a trolly. The accident was due to the excessive speed at which the train was moving and to the failure of the engine staff to act promptly on the guard's signal. Two coolies were killed, and thirty-seven coolies and the guard of the train injured. Again, on the 9th August, a carriage door of a down train, supposed to have been opened by a passenger, struck the engine and incline van of an up-ghat train at mileage 82⅓ near Igatpuri. A railway servant was injured. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in July an up local mixed train was received on a wrong line at the Kharwa station. A railway servant, who was standing on this line, was killed by the train. But more accidents arise from the ignorance and carelessness of passengers than from negligence on the part of railway servants.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* notifies the addition of several new rules to those already framed under the Indian Factories Act. Foremost is one which defines the meaning of the terms "joint inspector" and "chief inspector," the former being any medical officer appointed by the Governor-in-Council, the latter, the authority to whom inspectors other than joint inspectors in the City of Bombay shall be immediately subordinate, that individual in the mofussil, however, being the District Magistrate. The second new rule provides that every factory shall be visited by a joint inspector at least once in every six months, or more frequently should Government if in the City of Bombay the Collector of Customs and Opium, or elsewhere the chief inspector so direct. The joint inspector is empowered under this new notification to ascertain whether the law in regard to the employment of children is complied with to test the age-certificates of children employed, by inspection of the children to which they refer, and by comparing the entries in the registers as to age and physical fitness ; to inspect the factory with special reference to the requirements of several specified rules and take note of the general sanitary condition of the factory under inspection ; give special attention to the supply of water available for the use of employes, which, if necessary, should be tested by analysis, the ventilation, the proportion of superficial area and cubic space to the number of operatives, the questions whether dust is generated and is likely to be injurious to the health of the employes, and, if so, whether all reasonable measures have been adopted to mitigate the evil, to the cleanliness of the factory and its compound, the condition of all drains on and near the premises, and the like.

THE Indian Council sold on Wednesday fifty-nine lakhs of Telegraphic Transfers, at 1s. 0 13-16d. As long as public opinion is lethargic or dazed in presence of the reckless waste of Indian resources by an irresponsible official in London—who refuses even to take into consideration the representations of the Government of India—the market will be beared until the rupee disappears below the now not far distant financial horizon of a shilling. The tenderers speculate for a fall, which is now of a regular weekly recurrence, and are encouraged by uniform success to continue a process which must eventually land the Government of India in bankruptcy. This is an aspect of the question which will excite but little interest in London. But it has another side which will one day dwarf all other subjects claiming the attention of people at Home, who imagine that the Indian financial problem in no way concerns them. The effect of the continuous fall of exchange will stimulate Indian manufactures as effectively as a McKinley Tariff, excluding British goods by prohibition duties ; and once the Indian market is lost, it will be no easy matter to regain it. What a fury of agitation would arise, not in Manchester only, were Mr. Westland to propose to give India a really protective tariff, even were it limited to a duty increasing the cost of imported goods to one-half the extent, which the continuous fall in the exchange value of the rupee has operated since January last ? It is the opinion of men of business that if the Secretary of State had refused the rates speculatively offered, exchange would have gone up next day to 1s. 2d. So great is the tightness of the money market.

THE *Gazette* contains the notification that Surgeon-Major-General John Pinkerton, lately Surgeon-General in the Madras Presidency has been appointed Honorary Physician to her Majesty the Queen.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 9 per cent.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Canton left Suez, on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, on the 28th instant.

IT being the intention of the Governor-in-Council to apply the Glanders and Farcy Act XX. of 1879 to the local areas contained within the Municipal limits of the City of Nasik and the suburb of Panchvati, draft rules proposed to be issued under Section 14 of the Act are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, and it is notified that any objections to, or suggestions with respect to them, will be considered by Government, if submitted so as to reach Government in the Judicial Department on or before the 20th June.

THE troops in garrison will parade to-morrow evening, the 19th instant, for route marching. The troops will form up at 8 p.m., in column of route, on the Esplanade Road, head of the column at the junction with Cruickshank Road. The troops from Colaba will time their march thence so as to admit of the advance guard being thrown out and the column being ready to move off from the general rendezvous by 8 p. m.

ON transfer of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Osborne, R. E., to the Military Department, Mr. H. M. Thompson has been appointed Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, and Mr. H. G. Palliser, Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division ; Mr. P. Reynolds is to act as Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, until relieved by Mr. Palliser.

MR. R. KNIGHT, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Dharwar District, has been given additional magisterial powers, and has been placed in charge of the talukas of Ranebennur, Hangal, Kod, and Karajgi.

SURGEON-MAJOR K. R. KIRTIKER, Civil Surgeon, Thana, will act as Professor of Botany at Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on furlough, of Dr. D. MacDonald.

ON return from leave Mr. E. G. Oliver will be Working Plans Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, and Mr. C. M. Hodgson will be Divisional Forest Officer, Sholapur.

MR. C. N. CLIFTON, Public Works Department, has been promoted to the rank of 1st Grade Executive Engineer.

A COMPETITIVE examination for four scholarships (two senior and two junior) in European schools will be held, on Monday, September 10, at the Bishop's High School, Poona.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending May 15, was 661, giving a death-rate of 39·48 per annum per thousand as against 35·24 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·92 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 147 died from fevers ; 32, smallpox ; 38, measles ; 65, phthisis ; 11, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 48 diseases of the nervous system ; 129, affections of the respiratory organs ; 23, diarrhœa ; 10, dysentery ; 37, still-born ; 49, old age and debility ; 12, accident and violence. The classified list of deaths shows : Jain, 31 ; Brahmin, 17 ; Lingaet, 2 ; Bhattia, 7 ; Hindu of other caste, 335 ; Hindu outcaste, 57 ; Mussulman, 143 ; Parsee, 27 ; Jew, 6 ; Native Christian, 20 ; Eurasian 4 ; European, 10 ; Negro-African 1 ; and Budhist, 1. The total number of births was 270 as against 352 the corresponding period of last year and 269 the average over the past five years.

MR. MUNDELLA'S resignation, observes a contemporary, is of course due to his connection as a director with the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company. Both the Official Receiver and Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, who recently conducted a public examination into the affairs of the company, animadverted in the strongest terms on the laxity of the direction. Whether further proceedings will be taken in regard to any of the directors is not yet known. Mr. Vaughan Williams refrained from a specific distribution of the burden of blame ; but in any case, Mr. Mundella is well adviced to withdraw from a post, one of the main subjects of which is to subserve the interests of genuine trade and to prevent dubious companies like this with which Mr. Mundella was connected, from deluding the investing public.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREAT CAB STRIKE IN LONDON.

LONDON, MAY 17.

A great strike has taken place of the London cabmen, who demand a reduction in the hiring rates paid to the masters. The streets and railway stations are utterly denuded of cabs. A monster procession of strikers took place, yesterday, to Hyde Park, and rioting occurred along the route, the vehicles of the non-strikers being overturned in the road.

A resolution was passed to maintain the strike against the unjust demands of the masters.

A few of the masters have already yielded.

THE NEW PROBATE DUTY.

The Council of the Colonial Institute has sent a Memorial to Sir W. V. Harcourt protesting against his Budget proposals making personal property outside Great Britain liable to the new Probate Duty.

THE WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

A manifesto issued by the English Episcopate declares that the disestablishment of the Welsh Church would weaken the unity of the Church, deprive the poor of their legal rights, reduce theChurch in Wales to penury, and impede the worship of God. The manifesto urges the clergy and laymen to explain the effects of the Bill to the people, but deprecates any reference being made to it in the pulpit.

At a meeting held at Bangor Mr. Lloyd George, member for Carnarvon and three other Welsh members of Parliament, charged the Government with breaking their pledges by relegating the Welsh Disestablishment Bill to a tenth instead of a second place. A Resolution was adopted in favour of an independent attitude henceforth.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, MAY 17.

The s. s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 11th instant, left here, at 0-30 p.m., to-day.

RESCUE BY A BABU SIGNALLER.

A CASE FOR THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

A report has been received from the Telegraph Master at Mud Point describing the loss of the country boat from Kedgeree containing twenty-six passengers, and four crew. The boat capsized in a deep channel, and Babu Mukherjee, a signaller, who saw the catastrophe succeeded in saving twenty-nine lives, only one being drowned. This occurred short time ago, but the Telegraph Department is now officially informed of the details, and the authorities recommend that the action be fully recognised by the department and the Royal Humane Society.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The New Mahler Kotla Imperial Service troops battalion has been armed with Martini-Henrys.

THE KHELAT GARRISON.

According to present arrangements our garrison at Khelat will be again reduced at the end of the present month.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS RULES.

The proposal to revise the Indian Law Reports Rules is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE RECENT FLOODS IN BAGHDAD.

No further telegram has been received from Baghdad though reports are daily expected. It is supposed that the floods must have abated to some extent.

THE BURMA GOLD-FIELDS.

Dr. King will not send in a second report to the Government of India for the present on gold in Burma. It is probable that grounds will be again examined before a final decision is given.

THE RE-ORGANISATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 17.

Owing to financial pressure the re-organisation of the Legislative Department of the Government of India has been postponed *sine die*.

ANTHROPOMETRY.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Bentley, Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, sends to the *Pioneer* an interesting article on anthropometry, urging the value of finger-prints as final test of identification.

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

H. E. the Viceroy has consented to become a patron of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association, offering the following prizes for competition at the next Meerut Central Meeting :—A gold medal each for British and Volunteer officers ; two silver and two bronze medals apiece for British Cavalry and Infantry and Native Cavalry and Infantry ; also Rs. 500 in the championship aggregate in the Meerut Meeting.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES RENT.

Major Bethune, of the Burma Ruby Mines Company, left Simla yesterday for England, having failed to get a reduction in the rental of four lakhs from Government. Fresh terms were offered him, but he could not see his way to accepting them.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDAL.

Captain Bower has been awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society this year for explorations in Egypt.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 17.

French mail steamer Saghalien, from Aden, arrived.

N. L. steamer Oldenburg, from Australia, arrived.

The Italian steamer Stura left Penang for Bombay this morning, the 17th instant.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Avoca left Zanzibar for Bombay, on the 16th instant.

The s. s. Asia, outward bound, left Suez for Bombay yesterday, the 16th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollers	3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	100¼
3 per cent. Rentes	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	53¾
Bar Silver	28 1/8

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	30,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	16,000	"
" " Surats	2,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,668,000	"
" " Surats	27,000	"

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WE regret to hear that 2nd Lieut. Watson, 5th Dragoon Guards, at Meerut, is down with enteric fever. This officer's residence in the country has been of only a few weeks' duration. No trace of the cause can be found, but the fact of his only recently having arrived from England leads to the inference that Meerut is not responsible for the disease.

AT Simla, Monday was a public holiday owing to the Sipi fair, this once annual gathering not having been held for some seven years. The Viceroy and Lady Elgin visited the fair ground, where the Rana of Koti received them. The attendance of the European society of Simla was very large indeed, fine weather favouring the excursion, though at three o'clock there was a slight thunder-shower, and the day closed stormily, thus maintaining the proverbial reputation of Sipi as regards rain. Fortunately, a heavy storm held off until all the visitors had returned home.

THE historic image of Budha presented by the Buddhists of Japan through the Rt. Rev. S. Asahi, of Tentokuji Temple, Shiba, Tokyo, to the Temple at Budha Gaya, will be placed there by Mr. H. Dharmapala, to-morrow, in the presence of Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Collector of Gaya. The number of Buddhist pilgrims from distant Buddhist countries to the Buddhist shrines in India, since the establishment of the Maha Bodhi Society, is increasing.

THE compensation granted to the postal peons of Calcutta is by no means confined to that class. The compensation has been granted to all menial servants in Calcutta who receive less than 12 rupees per mensem as compensation for the dearness of grain, from the 15th instant to the 31st of December, 1894, and was given in response to an application made some months ago. It has no connection with the threatened postal strike.

OF the various Secretaries to the Government of India who intended taking leave Home this spring but had to forego their intention owing to the change of Viceroys, Mr. C. J. Lyall, as already announced, will go on long furlough early in October, and Sir Edward Buck will probably follow his example a few weeks later.

SIR A. HAVELOCK, on the 7th instant, opened the extension of the seaside railway from Ambalangoda to Galle with great ceremony.

MR. AND MRS. CLEMENCE, Miss Hamilton, M.D., and the rest of the party who started for Kabul, are reported to have reached their destination in safety.

THE last public act of Mrs. Fryer, wife of the late Commissioner of Burma, was to preside at a meeting of the Burma Branch of the Dufferin Fund, on the 30th April, when it was resolved to enlist the sympathy and renewed efforts of the ladies of Rangoon on behalf of the building fund of the new hospital for women in Rangoon.

THE inaugural meeting of the Indian Medical Congress was held in the large theatre attached to the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, on Saturday afternoon, Surgeon-General Harvey presiding. Notwithstanding the excessive heat, there were three lady-doctors and over three hundred gentlemen present, representing all classes and all sections of the profession.

THE new cotton which Lord Cromer has sent out from Egypt is the finest that has ever been seen in that country. It will very probably suit India, and if it does, it may revolutionise the crop.

AN authoritative opinion has been given on the state of the river-bank at the Hughli Bridge. The encroachment of the river, it seems, is ascribed to the masonry Bathing Ghats above the bridge, and it is suggested that they should be removed.

A CONTEMPORARY hears from Kashmir that another attempt is to be made to upset the existing state of things, and that an emissary, in the shape of a dismissed servant of the Maharaja, is now on his way to Simla with the usual assortment of documents intended to incriminate persons in high places. The Foreign Office, however, doubtless knows too much to be imposed upon, however carefully the plan may be worked out ; and it seems scarcely dignified for the Government of India even to give a hearing to intrigues of this kind.

A RESOLUTION has been issued by the Government of India enjoining on all expending and controlling officers the necessity of observing every practicable economy in expenditure, and directing them to scrutinize and reduce, to the lowest amount the expenditure which they have to incur or control, compatible with the efficient administration of their duties. These officers are reminded to keep their expenses well within the budget allotments—so that as large a saving as possible may accrue ; and to keep down all new expenditure, so that no fresh grants will be required. In the expenditure of money all officers are reminded that the following two considerations must be present independently :—(*a*) It must be within the limits of the originally sanctioned budget estimate, or of some "extra grant," sanctioned by competent authority, in addition to the orignal estimate.—(*b*) It must have been sanctioned, as expenditure, by superior authority, unless it is within the sanctioning powers of the expending officers.

IT may be remembered that last summer an officer of a British regiment quartered at Jutogh was assaulted by some Gurkha settlers as he was returning home from Simla. This year sensational reports have appeared from time to time regarding the perils which soldiers run when passing along the road at night. It has been said that they are pelted with stones, or have rocks rolled down upon them from the hill on which the settlers have their huts. Some days ago a story was published describing how a soldier had been waylaid and so maltreated that he had to be sent to hospital. The Deputy Commissioner of Simla has inquired into this particular rumour, and the result is somewhat surprising. The Officer Commanding at Jutogh has informed him that he cannot discover any foundation for the tale : no soldier suffering from the injuries—described carefully in detail in the published statement—was admitted into hospital on the particular date referred to, though a man who had been "damaged" at football was treated that evening. The officer in charge of the Patiala Police post on the Simla-Jutogh road has failed to find that anyone was assaulted, though the station is so close to the scene of the supposed occurrence that such an affair could not happen without something being heard of it. In short, the whole story is an invention simply, which it is not easy to guess why anyone should have been at the pains to send to a newspaper. The matter may seem only of local importance, but it is most undesirable that people all over India should be led to suppose that British soldiers cannot pass at night along half-a-mile of road in the neighbourhood of Simla without running the risk of ill-treatment.

A GLOOM was cast over Delhi station on the 10th, owing to the death of Mr. Mansell, Executive Engineer, Western Jumna Canal of enteric. He was ill only for ten days. The funeral took place on the morning of the 11th, and was largely attended both by the military and civil authorities. Mr. Mansell was a universal favourite in the station and great sympathy is felt for Mrs. Mansell in her sad bereavement.

As a supposed preventive against cattle disease, this is the time of the year when the *toonah* ceremony is pretty generally performed in the districts of the Punjab. Belief in it is more general among Hindus than Mahomedans, though the practice is pretty common even among the latter. The ceremony lies in hanging peculiar earthen cups on ropes across the principal lanes leading into villages. Sadhus and fakirs seat themselves on either side of the rope with chatties full of holy water, and they keep up offering prayers and sprinkling water on the cattle as they pass under. This is supposed to scare away the evil demon. As a precautionary measure this is being done in a good many villages in the Umballa district at present, though, of course, there is no cattle disease to speak of.

A FEW days ago, says the *Pioneer*, we pointed out how promising a field lay open to India in connection with the expert of timber for street-paving blocks, which are now used in enormous quantities both in Europe and America. It is satisfactory to learn that some of the local forest authorities are alive to the possibilities of the new trade. Mr. Carter, Conservator of Forests, Pegu Circle, has prepared a short note on that wonderful wood pyinkado, and 4,000 copies of this, together with samples of the timber in the shape of paving blocks, are being sent to the Antwerp Exhibition. The blocks were prepared for the Bombay-Burma Trading Company, and with their large connections they should succeed in creating a new and lucrative export trade. Scientifically, pyinkado is Xylia dolabriformis, a large tree belonging to the order of Ieguminosa and sub-order Mimosæ. The tree is very common in Burma and the supply of timber is only limited by the difficulty experienced in extracting from remote forests a timber so heavy that it will not float. The wood, Mr. Carter explains, weighs, when green, 79lbs. per cubic foot, and when seasoned 66lbs. The breaking-weight of a rod one square inch in section and thirty inches long is 318lbs., as compared with 208lbs. for teak and 209lbs. for oak. The crushing strain per square inch which it is capable of resisting, is represented by 5·208 tons, as compared with 3·411 tons for oak and 2·838 for teak. Its durability is amazing, and this would make it invaluable for street-paving. The Burma State Railway was laid with pyinkado sleepers in 1877, and the majority of these are still quite good. For the benefit of those who may think it worth while to export the timber we may add that it can be placed in Rangoon at £4 per ton, ready cut into planks suitable for conversion into paving-blocks.

IN connection with a side issue of the currency problem, writes a contemporary, it may be remarked that the prophecy regarding the probable flooding of India with rupees returned from the Persian, Arabian, and African coasts, has not come true. A good deal of coin has no doubt come back, but not nearly so much as many people imagine. Taking the six months, October to March, inclusive, the figures stand as under :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
October	8,03,777	23,56,300
November	5,84,474	2,04,577
December	10,75,743	2,76,199
January	13,44,264	2,13,200
February	11,19,153	4,28,800
March	10,75,943	5,42,825
Total	60,03,354	40,22,801

It will be seen that the balance of imports over exports has been less than 20 lakhs, or an average of 3⅓ lakhs per month, which is a very small fraction of the total imports of silver into India. The truth is that the regions in which the rupee circulates abroad are very poor and backward, the currency requirements are small, and the standard Indian coin is only one among others. Moreover the Turks have for years past been discouraging, with considerable success, the circulation of the rupee in Turkish Arabia, in Bagdad, and elsewhere. The return, therefore, of our rupees has not been of such importance as was anticipated in some quarters. Of course, the amounts given above do not include the ready cash carried by passengers, but that is a relatively trifling item. In considering this question of the "return of the native," it should be borne in mind that Ceylon is the country in which the largest proportion of Indian coin circulates, and that that colony has decided not to make any change.

AT Cawnpore, on the evening of the 4th, two privates of the Munster Fusiliers arrested a native in the British Infantry lines, who, they state, was endeavouring to purchase a magazine rifle from them for Rs. 20. The man was at once removed to the civil police station, and underwent his trial by the cantonment magistrate on the 7th and 8th, but as sufficient evidence was not forthcoming, he was eventually acquitted. The native turned out to be a high-class Brahmin, returning from a religious ceremony in the Native Infantry lines.

THE report of Mr. Dickson, British Consul at Jerusalem, on the trade of his district, contains several items of interest. Trade with Great Britain in 1893 showed some falling off as compared with 1892, but notwithstanding there has been a steady increase for several years past. It is noted that English ale, which had been driven from the market by the lighter beers of Austria and Germany, is again finding favour. It is sold at from 9d. to 1s. per quart bottle. The Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway hardly appeared to carry as much traffic as might have been expected. There is a daily passenger train each way, and also two goods trains. Still a considerable amount of merchandise is conveyed by camels between the two places, on account of both the Jaffa and Jerusalem railway stations being situated at some distance from the town. The Railway Company, in order to give further facilites to merchants, employ camels for the transport of goods from the different warehouses to the stations. It is rumoured that the line will be prolonged to Nablous and Gaza. Buildings of various kinds continue to be erected in the vicinity of Jerusalem, and the city is fast outgrowing its former limits. On the western side houses have increased so rapidly within the last few years that quite a large suburb has arisen where formerly fields and vineyards existed. Every available piece of land is now being bought up by private persons or by benevolent societies and missions, and already the name of "Modern Jerusalem" has been given to this new quarter. The latest enterprise suggested is the placing of a steam launch and lighters on the Dead Sea. If this were done, the produce of Moab, which is a country rich in cereals, fruit, and cattle, could then be ferried across in a few hours in the lighters in tow of the steam launch, instead of having to be conveyed by caravans round the north or south end of the Dead Sea, entailing a journey of from four to five days.

ETON is no doubt our chief training school for oarsmen. One has only to look at the records of Henley to see this. Last year, for instance, four of the winning crew in the Grand Challenge Cup were Etonians, and three in the successful four-oared crew that carried off the Stewards' Cup ; while the Goblets and Diamond Sculls also fell to the lot of men who had learned their rowing at Eton. These are the four most important races at Henley and therefore in the world ; and, moreover, the Eton boat won the Ladies' Plate, and Third Trinity (an Etonian club) won the Visitors' Cup. It stands, therefore, to reason that an Etonian should begin his rowing career at Oxford or Cambridge with exceptional advantages, and yet there can be no doubt that Eton is just now exercising a wholly baneful influence on Cambridge rowing, and T. G. Lewis—himself a Third Trinity and Eton man—will have to show the qualities of the politician as well as those of an oarsman during the term of his presidency if Cambridge rowing is to be kept up to the mark. There is a general feeling in Cambridge that everything is governed by the Eton clique, and that no man outside Trinity has much chance of getting his "blue." The next University Eight ought to be chosen as much as possible from the minor colleges ; and at any rate every man rowing in the upper boats during the forthcoming May races ought to know that his work is being diligently scrutinised by the chief rowing authorities of his University. Next year the Oxford boat will be manned almost as it was this year, and it will take an uncommonly strong crew to beat it. All the more reason then why the Cantabs should take a new departure.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been issued giving a return of the number of suits instituted from 1888 to 1893, inclusive, for judicial separation and divorce. The total number of petitions filed for separation during the six years was 683, of which 188 were successful and 41 dismissed. The number of petitions for dissolution of marriage was 3,181, of which 2,094 came to a successful issue, 176 being dismissed. Causes numbering 1,036 never came on for hearing, and 329 which were commenced in 1893 are still pending. In 132 cases the Queen's Proctor has intervened, in 118 of which the decree was reversed, and in 9 the decision was left unaltered. There are four causes in which the Queen's Proctor is intervening that are left still undisposed of. In the 683 petitions for judicial separation 655 were presented by the wife and 28 by the husband, but in the applications for divorce 1,867 husbands were petitioners and 1,314 wives respondents.

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly grant me space for a few words on the correspondence laid before the Corporation and their proceedings on it.

The Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Murzban account for having consulted me on a former occasion by stating that at that time I was still in charge of the building.

It is quite true that I was in charge of the building, but the work on which I was consulted was not in my contract, and I was not bound to perform it, and except under the rule of courtesy and practice upon which I rely there was no obligation upon them to consult me. Their answer therefore has no point in it.

The Corporation have resolved not to take the letter which I addressed to the President into consideration till I withdraw the objectionable language which he (I) had used towards the Executive Engineer of the Municipality.

The following is the objectionable language: "It is evident from what is being done that the author is not conversant with the elementary principles of architecture from the fact of his having placed a central stone pier directly over the open centre panel of each parapet giving the idea of weakness and therefore bad design."

The facts are these :—

Before I wrote my letter containing the above words one arch had been filled in complete with wooden frames and Porebunder stone and the central pier had been built in above and rested upon the centre of the central open panel. Nothing had been done towards cutting out the central panel but similar work in the upper part of a second arch had been commenced.

I then sent in my letter of 2nd instant.

Some days afterwards the open central panel of the arch was cut out and a solid pier built in the centre and afterwards the same was done with the panel below the second arch, the filling in of the upper part of which had been commenced before I wrote my letter.

The work of the remaining arches was commenced after my letter had been written, but not as before by first filling in the upper stonework of the arch, and then cutting out the panel below ; but by first cutting out the panel below—then building in a solid pier in a portion of the space cut out, and afterwards filling in the upper stonework of the arch above the panel.

Mr. Murzban says in effect that it was always intended to cut out the panel and build in a solid pier, and that my remarks are insulting ; but he does not say to whom. The Commissioner supports Mr. Murzban, treats my remarks as insulting to Mr. Murzban, and describes the tone of them as a "God Almighty and black beetle tone," and finally the Corporation support them both ; they also treat the remarks as insulting to Mr. Murzban and decline to consider my letter till I have withdrawn the "objectionable language," which I have "used towards the Executive Engineer."

I, on the other hand, say that my remarks were perfectly justified by what I and others saw had already been done on the 2nd May, and the change in the method of carrying out the work, which was instituted after I had called attention to the defects in the work further justifies them.

I desire to point out that I have said nothing about the Executive Engineer. My remarks were directed to the author of the alterations whoever he might be. I did not know when I wrote on the 2nd instant and as a matter of fact I do not even now know who the author is. A passage in Mr. Murzban's letter of 24th April to the address of the Municipal Commissioner would seem to indicate that the Architectural Surveyor may be the author and not Mr. Murzban at all. He says "the enclosed letter from the Architectural Surveyor and the original contract plan sent by him, &c." But, however that may be, my remarks were applied to the author of the alterations, and I had no specific person in my mind when writing them.

I do not intend to withdraw anything. If the Corporation refuse to take my letter into consideration that unreasonable course is open to them. It really, however, does not matter very much either one way or the other what they do. The facts are now before the public who can judge for themselves whether a right or a wrong course has been adopted by the executive officers of the Municipality with reference to the alterations in these buildings ; they can also judge for themselves whether it was a useful or a useless proceeding on my part to direct attention to the way in which the work was being carried out on the 2nd May, and lastly they can form an opinion whether my language is rightly and properly described as objectionable or whether that adjective might not be more appropriately applied to the refined phrase, which the Municipal Commissioner makes use of to describe my language.

With these remarks I am content to leave the matter as it stands.—Yours, &c.,

FREDERICK WILLIAM STEVENS.

Bombay, May 17.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Lieut.-Col. W. Osborn, R.E., have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUT.-COL. J. N. S. KIRKWOOD, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

ONE year's leave on private affairs has been granted to Lieut.-Col. F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., Political Agent, Kolhapur.

SURGEON-COLONEL C. SIBTHORPE, Indian Medical Service, has been promoted Surgeon-Major-General, vice de Fabeck, retired.

STEPS have been taken to abolish the appointment of Garrison Sergeant-Major, Fort Asirgarh, in which the garrison is composed of native infantry.

LEAVE to return to duty has been granted by the Secretary of State to Surgeon Captain H. C. L. Arnim, I.M.S., and Sub-Conductor E. R. Adkin, Ordnance Department.

LIEUT. C. W. W. GABB, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been appointed to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, during the absence of Lieut. R. M. Poore. 7th Hussars.

WE regret to record the death of Captain Arthur Bentinck Murray, Indian Staff Corps, at Mantok, Upper Burma, on the 28th April. He was promoted Captain on 30th November, 1888.

SURGEON-COLONEL T. WALSH, Army Medical Staff, has been granted the local and temporary rank of Surg. Major-General, pending promotion, while employed as Principal Medical Officer, Madras.

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL W. F. DE FABECK, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment, has been allowed to retire with effect from the 18th instant, on a pension of £700 per annum and an additional pension of £250.

THE Government of India have decided that Exchange Compensation Allowance is admissible to officers of the invalid battalion, on the pay and Indian allowances drawn by them, provided the officers are in other respects eligible to receive the allowance.

LEAVE under the Staff Corps Rules has been granted to Major G. M. Porter, R.E., Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Military Works, Bombay, for one year, on private affairs, and to Lieut.-Col. T. Teed, Assistant Commissary General, one year, on medical certificate.

AN amusing story of Signor Leoncavallo comes from Berlin. In the theatre, "Pagliacci" was being given. Leoncavallo witnessed the performance of his opera unknown to anyone. Next to Leoncavallo sat a lady, who clapped as if she were a *claquese*, and seeing her neighbour remained perfectly impassive, she turned abruptly and asked if he did not like the opera. The *maestro* answered, to the lady's indignation, "No, not all. The work is evidently that of a beginner, to use a mild expression." His neighbour remarked : "Then you understand nothing about music," to which Leoncavallo replied : "Oh, yes, I do," and tore his own work literally to shreds. "Leoncavallo's music was worth nothing," he said. "This passage was stolen from Beethoven ; this from Wagner," and, in a spirit of mischief, thoroughly enjoying himself, the composer hummed to his neighbour the stolen passages. Next morning the local paper was brought him. He read :—"Leoncavallo on his 'Pagliacci,'" and, to his intense chagrin, he read his remerks of the previous evening word for word. The lady was the critic for the paper, and had soon recognized her neighbour.

AFGHAN-BALUCHISTAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Camp Sarra Darga, Kundar River, on May 6, says : A month has slipped away since my last contribution to your columns, but an absolute dearth of news has prevailed in the interval. I had hoped to be able to send you in this letter an account of our meeting with Sirdar Gul Mahomed, the Afghan Commissioner, also some news of the progress made in our Boundary work, but as my telegrams have already shown you, the Afghan official has not yet arrived upon the scene of our labours. You have learned by this time that we have been obliged to vegetate in these parts for the last month, awaiting his arrival, and that he was suddenly summoned back to Kabul for a consultation with the Amir, when he was just starting to join us from Wazikhwah, a place only some seven marches from Domandi.

The news of his recall to Kabul, however, was the signal for us to move our camp from that place where it was getting a trifle too hot to be pleasant, to Gustoi War, and since then we have been living a *dolce far niente* kind of existence, doing our best to while away the weary hours with work. But practical work, as far as the Boundary is concerned, has, of course, been at a standstill. The Survey work goes on apace, and we have taken the opportunity of this protracted halt to make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with the country in the vicinity of camp—on this side of the Kundar River—the other side being Afghan soil we have refrained from visiting until the arrival of the Amir's representative. The prognostications regarding the weather contained in my last letter have come too painfully true. The heat in our tents has been excessive, and we have been visited by a plague of flies. The arrival of Sirdar Gul Mahomed, therefore, is anxiously looked forward to ; for we shall then move up the river to higher ground, unless we have to return to Domandi at the wish of the Afghan representative. Leaving Domandi on the 17th of last month we reached Hussain Neka Ziarat the same morning, and halted there the following day. Here we were met by Lieutenant-McConaghy, Assistant Political Agent, Zhob Valley, and Lieutenant Henslowe, Zhob Levy Corps, who, however, left us the following day. The former remains with us, on duty in camp.

Hussain Ziarat is a place of some interest. Here beneath an unpretentious roof of common thatch, lies Hussain, an illustrious saint, whose grave, together with six others—said to be those of his relations—is situated within a walled enclosure some six feet high. In front is a pillared gateway, from which a pathway leads to the entrance of the shrine. Inside there is a Stygian darkness which the eye must get accustomed to before it can grasp the details of the interior. Hussain's grave is a modest pile of earth and stones nineteen feet long by two broad ; one naturally feels a little disappointed at first to find so humble an erection placed to the memory of so great a man as Hussain appears to have been. The skull of a mountain goat, with its sprial horns, forms his headstone and attached to this are curious bits of dried bones, glass, beads and rags—the humble offerings of passing travellers. At the foot of the grave there stands a perpendicular stone, upon which is balanced another of a circular shape, which is supposed to possess remarkable powers of healing. Close to this is the grave of the holy man's dog, about whom there is a touching story which is worthy of record. This faithful animal was endued with an amount of sagacity above the average of the canine species. It seems that he possessed extraordinary powers, not only of perception, but also of calculation. He was wont to sit by the wayside, and, by a system of barking, give warning to his master of the approach of visitors to the "ziarat ;" the number of barks he gave indicating the number of travellers approaching the place. One day three men came along the road, but the dog gave only two barks. Hussain, who had seen three men approaching, was so incensed at the dog's mistake that he slew the animal on the spot. The dog, however, had made a very pardonable mistake, as Hussain subsequently discovered ; for on their nearer approach he found that one of them, being a Hindu, was not a visitor to the ziarat, and the dog had therefore taken no count of him. So grieved was he at his rash act that he shortly afterwards died, and on his death-bed requested that he might be buried near the faithful hound that he had wronged. Here the animal's bones still lie, and here too, doubtless to lend a touch of reality to the legend, uncanny howls may still be heard issuing from the tomb. These to the superstitous traveller might be a source of some alarm, but on entering the shrine he would find that these weird sounds emanate, not from the jaws of some canine wraith, but from the mouth of the "fakir" in charge, whose powers of mimicry have reached an extraordinarily high pitch of excellence.

On the 19th we reached Gustoi War, at the junction of the Kundar and Gustoi rivers, where our camp was pitched on high ground above the latter stream. At present there is a detachment of the Zhob Levy Corps consisting of mounted men and infantry, posted here. These at present live in tents, but we were glad to see that the work of collecting stones for the construction of more permanent quarters had been begun, and was progressing very favourably. The water here from the Gustoi stream is excellent, and there is grass on the hills for the horses.

In our wanderings round camp we discovered quantities of wild rhubarb growing on the hills. This, when cooked, has a most delicate flavour, and we found it excellent eating. The natives take it raw with relish—they say it is a splendid thing for thirst, and I can well imagine it. The men collected a lot for themselves and seem to appreciate it. Assafœtida too abounds on these barren hills ; the country people make use of it for various bodily ailments and also for culinary purposes. They also collect large quantities of it for sale.

On the 22nd we moved a portion of our camp to Bulhol, a small village at the foot of the Speraghai range of hills, and about seven miles up the Gustoi stream. On the following day we ascended "Cone Peak," 8,700 feet about sea-level. The ascent was easy though tedious and took us nearly three hours to accomplish. On reaching the summit, where we had breakfast, the cold was so great that we were obliged to light a fire and partake of our meal beside it. During the day it began to hail and subsequently to snow, so we made our way down to camp rather earlier than we had intended. From the top a magnificent view can be got of the Takht-i-Suleiman, and the Zhob and Waziri hills.

The summit of this range is very narrow, and the slope on the eastern side is almost perpendicular ; water too is very scarce, otherwise it would form an excellent site for a sanatarim. The lower portion of these hills is covered with pistachio nut trees, while on the upper part the *chilgoza*, or edible pine, grows in abundance. The fruit of this latter is a source of profit to the inhabitants. At Gustoi we saw more signs of habitation than we had met since we left Mir Ali Khel. Flocks of sheep and goats were found grazing near the camp. The *kafilas* too, of which we saw many, move about pasturing their flocks on these hills with far greater freedom, knowing, I suppose, that on this portion of their route they are comparatively safe from the attacks of the plundering Waziri. On the 24th information reached us that Sirdar Gul Mahomed would arrive at Gustoi on the 30th, and hope once more rose in our hearts. The camp was at once alive and busy, making preparation for his reception.

We have a distinguished personage with us in camp, Bangal Khan, the once notorious outlaw of Zhob, but now the loyal servant of a beneficent Government. He has just returned from a trip though India, during which he visited Calcutta, Bombay and all the principal towns under the care of Khan Bahadur Hak Navaz Khan, E. A. C. of Zhob. It may be remembered how Bangal Khan, at first with his father Dost Mahomed Khan and afterwards alone, defied for seven years the British Government, how during the Zhob expedition of 1891 he, with a few fanatical followers, opposed our advance at Thanishpa and from there managed to escape across the border, and how in 1892 he came in and gave himselp up unconditionally at Hindu Bagh to Captain McMahon, then Political Agent, Zhob. He is a small and, at first sight, a somewhat insignificant looking man, but on nearer approach his wiry frame, his keen features, and the penetrating glance of his hawk-like eye at once stamp him as a model of the hardy courageous hillman he has proved himself to be.

The 30th April came and went, without any signs or news of Sirdar Gul Mahomed ; on the 4th May, however, we heard that he would most probably come by the Kundar River route, so on the 5th we struck our camp and left Gustoi War for Sarra Darga, where we are now encamped on the right bank of the stream. Here we are nearly 1,000 feet higher ; there is a pleasant breeze, and it is much cooler.

AT a meeting of the Technical Instruction Committee of the Cheshire County Council at Crewe a sum of £2,500 was granted for the expenses of the scholarship scheme for the year, and £1,000 to carry on the lecture work throughout the county. The report of the sub-committee, which was appointed to consider the question of establishing an Agricultural College for Cheshire, was received. This Committee reported that the establishment of an agricultural school, with an experimental farm attached, would be of great benefit to the county. It was estimated that the cost would be about £11,000.

MR. JOSEPH WALTON AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.

IN its series of interviews under the heading commercial conversations, *Commerce* publishes the following :—

"Do you really think so ?"

"I do."

Before going further, it may be as well to give my readers some idea as to the persons, the opening phrases of whose thrilling and absorbing conversation are given above.

A glorious spring sunshine was pouring in through the lofty casements of one of the palatial dining rooms at the National Liberal Club.

I believe, as a matter of fact, they were windows ; but I am informed that "casements" better befits the dignified style. The glorious burst of sunshine already referred to lit up the snowy cloths, the glittering plate, the shining cutlerry, and the other appliances for dining which distinguish civilized man from the savage. It also lit up—such was its characteristic impartiality—the countenances of the two persons responsible for the dialogue already alluded to. One was Mr. Joseph Walton, who, but a few days previously, had read a paper on "Indian Railways" before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. The other was that mythological personage who signs these articles, and part of whose biography is given in "Lempriere."

"Yes, continued Mr. Walton, "if a man has any intention of entering the House of Commons, he ought to make himself thoroughly master of some one subject, as he can't possibly know everything.

"Theoretically you may be right," I replied ; "but it seems to me that the best way to succeed in Parliament is to have plenty of cheek, and that sublime audacity and self-confidence that can only be secured by a liberal equipment of ignorance."

"Perhaps so," dubiously returned Mr. Walton—who, I may mention, may possibly woo a northern constituency in the Liberal interest at the next general election,—"perhaps so. However, I prefer getting to know one thing well, and so have been making a special study of Indian railways."

"Isn't the man who makes a special study of one particular subject rather apt to be a—a—hem—" and I lifted my wineglass and gazed pensively at the golden fluid it contained.

"A bore ! fitted in Mr. Walton, observing my modest embarrassment. "Perhaps so. But I am guarding against that by trying to get a knowledge of the Empire generally. I manage to spend not less than six months of every year in travelling."

"How long were you in India ?"

"Six months. You needn't raise your eyebrows. I spent the whole time in travelling about, and as I had letters of introduction to the right people, I was able to gather more reliable information about India, and especially about its railway system, than many people who have spent years in the country, but practically confined to one spot."

"And you think the great need of India is more railways ?"

"Undeniably. More railways are wanted both in India and Burma. They would benefit the people of India and ourselves. Let me give you an instance. Goods stamped, baled and packed, value say 6s. per piece, can be sent from Blackburn to Moulmein or Rangoon, a distance of 8,000 miles or thereabouts, for 6d. per piece. But to send them on from Moulmein to Zimme, the capital of the Shan States, which is only 300 miles, costs 7s. 6d. per piece."

"That's something like a difference," I exclaimed, enthusiastically. "Mr Holt Hallett gave me some similar facts a long time ago.

"No doubt. The reason, of course, is that there's no railway, and the only mode of transport is by pack mules. As the deity specially commissioned by Jupiter and your Editors to look after commercial matters, you do not want telling that this enormous cost of carriage practically shuts our goods out from South-Western China, about as fine a market as we could wish. Now, a railway to displace the mules would open that market to us."

"Quite so, But India itself—how is she off for railways ?"

"About the worst-provided of any spot in the world. Of course, I exclude the oceans, the Sahara, and places of that description. Seriously, though, if India is to be developed and made prosperous, her railway mileage must be almost indefinitely increased."

"It's cuite a pleasure to hear you rail in this way."

I am sorry I made that remark. It was the cause of the moral degradation of a piece of steak Mr. Walton was swallowing, for it at once went the wrong way.

When Mr. Walton had recovered the effects of this backsliding, he went on—"Something like 5,000 or 6,000 millions sterling are invested in railways all over the world, equivalent to one-fourth of its total invested capital. India's share is only £200,000,000. But you will get a better idea by listening to these statitics."

I listened, and Mr. Walton was avenged.

"Let us take the United States for comparison. They possess a mile of railway for every 365 inhabitants ; India, to every 15,990. In other words, a country with little over one-fifth of the population has nearly ten times the mileage of India. Now let us look at the matter financially. The United States have spent £32 4s. on railways per head of population; India only fourteen shillings. Now let us take yet one other point of view."

I feebly bowed. Mr. Walton continued inexorably—"In one year, 1887, the United States of America built 13,080 miles of railway. How long do you think it took India to build the same quantity ?"

I explained to Mr. Walton that I had once lost an old and valued friend solely through guessing a conundrum he had put to me, and that I had vowed by the waters of Styx never to guess another.

"Forty years, then, Sir—forty years. That is the time it took India to build what the United States did in one."

"Perhaps railways do not pay in India."

My *vis-a-vis* emptied his glass, and then lay back in his chair and laughed. "Do not pay !" he echoed scornfully, "why they pay better than any others. In 1887-88 the net earnings of the Indian railways were 5·2 per cent.—over 1 per cent. more than the earnings of railways in the United Kingdom, 2 per cent. more than in the United States of America, and 2 per cent. more than the average for the world. Do you want more figures ?"

He did not wait for a negative, but resumed—"In 1891, the average profit, including commercial, military, and famine lines, was 5·76 per cent., in 1892, 5·43 per cent. Unfortunately, the State has to pay what are now excessive rates of interest—viz., 4·8 per cent. sterling, or 8·2 per cent. rupee revenue,—for it could borrow to-day at 3 per cent. or less. If it were not for this, the railways of India would show a handsome surplus, in spite, too, of the great fall in the exchange."

"If railways in India show so good a return, why does not private enterprise step in and build."

"For obvious reasons. The State had to undertake the making of the railways in India at first, and, if we may believe all we hear, has never been too eager to facilitate private enterprise since. I think there is a change coming, however ; and, indeed, if only the State would do all that was required, there would be no objection to all the railways in India being State railways. There is another fact, too, that must not be lost sight of."

A couple of waiters propped up my throbbing head, and I feebly murmured, "What is that ?"

"Many of the railways are purely for military purposes ; others are famine lines—both vitally necessary, and yet, almost inevitably, commercially unsuccessful. And it is in spite of the loss on these that the total railway service of India shows the results I have quoted."

"But, because the existing railways do well, it does not follow that new ones would do likewise ?"

"Perhaps not. But, if you bear in mind the enormous amount of wheat that is grown in India which is lost to the cultivator because there is no railway within reasonable distance to convey it to a market or port, and the still greater quantity that could be grown, you will see for yourself there is no doubt of financial success. We ought to encourage India as a source of food supply by all the means in our power, and railways would enable her to send us as much as we want. We rely greatly on America for wheat, but year by year the demands for her own population are growing, and she will have less and less to export. Besides, the States shut out our goods, and take only some £26,000,000 worth from us, while we take four times as much from them. Now, with India our trade is increasing, and the more we take from her the more she will take from us. At present our annual trade is only 2s. 6d. per head. But railway development, working on the lines I have indicated—no, I do not intend a pun,—will easily enable her to treble and quadruple her buying power ; and then we could snap our fingers at the hostile tariffs of the rest of the world."

"Why, then, do not the Government go ahead ? What is the difficulty in the path ?"

"The currency question. I———"

"Excuse me, Mr. Walton, but I will not make myself a party to any more talk on the currency question," I interposed sternly. "Rather than do so, I will quit this table and go forth into the world a desponding and semi-luncheoned being."

"Do not be alarmed, answered Mr. Walton, soothingly.

"There are so many and divers interests involved in the currency question that I am as pleased as yourself

to give it the go-by. I was going to say that the difficulty raised by the currency is greatly exaggerated. As a matter of fact the present affords probably a better opportunity for pushing ahead with the making of railways than any previous period, inasmuch as they can be built more cheaply. The average cost of existing lines was about £13,000 per mile, whilst metre gauge lines could now be built for £3,000 to £5,000 per mile. For, at the present value of the rupee, gold has considerably more purchasing power in India than when the exchange was 2s.; all kinds of permanent way materials and rolling-stock are now extremely cheap. Formerly, two or three contractors divided all this work; now the competition is very great, and contracts can be arranged on much more favourable terms. Finally, the facilities for transporting European material from England and across India are greater, and the cost less than ever before."

"I take it for granted that all the miles of railway required for the development of India cannot be put in hand at once. How much do you think we should make a start with.?"

"About 10,000 miles will do for a first instalment, although between 50,000 and 60,000 miles will be required in all. I appended to my paper before the Society of Arts a list of the most urgently required railways which ought to be put in hand without loss of time. In connection with the building of railways, too, irrigation works should be proceeded with."

"And now to the *mauvais quart d'heure*—the bill for this first small instalment of 10,000 miles."

"I contend that as their construction would be for the mutual advantage of both India and Great Britain, the Imperial Government should come to the aid of that of India. One way of doing so, which, both from a commercial and a military standpoint, the Imperial Government would be justified in adopting, is to supplement what the Indian Government is able to do by issuing, say, £50,000,000 sterling of consols at £2 15s. to 1903, and then at £2 10s. (which over thirty years would mean an average of £2 11s. 6d. per cent.) or terminable annuities of ninety-nine years at 3 per cent. or under; and expend this in the making of, say, 10,000 miles of railway in India and Burma. But I have another plan which might answer still better."

"What is it?"

"Why, simply that the Imperial Government should back the Indian Government's bills. In other words, the Indian Government cannot borrow so cheaply as the Imperial ditto. But if the latter guaranteed this loan for the former, the money could be raised at the same rate as that at which the Imperial Government can borrow—say, at 2½ per cent., or thereabouts."

"Isn't there something unusual about this policy of backing bills, especially now that the Imperial Government have to do without the big Bill who so well backed them?"

"It may be unusual, but there are special reasons why the Imperial Government should come to the aid of India. In the first place, India is an integral portion of the British Empire. We have taken upon ourselves the task of guiding the destinies of the 287,000,000 it contains, and we must not shirk the responsibility. Secondly, the Imperial Government is largely responsible for the present position of Indian finances by reason of its neglect to introduce a gold currency throughout the British Empire when Germany, Austria, and Italy demonetised silver. It also failed to seize the opportunities that arose of acquiring the Dalhousie lines in 1875-80, causing a loss of many millions sterling to the Indian Exchequer. Thirdly, the mutual benefit to Great Britain and India of the expenditure wholly borne by the Indian Exchequer for military purposes is undoubted. India suffers from a great injustice in having so many British troops quartered upon her. She supports about one-third of our regular Army, and under the short-service system one-third of our Army Reserves are being created at the expense of India, thus saving the Imperial Exchequer. Finally, and perhaps the most important reason of all, is the value of our trade with India, both actual and potential. As a manufacturing nation we are yearly producing more and more. Concurrently, foreign markets are becoming more and more difficult to enter. It is not merely an advantage to us that the markets of our eastern possessions should be developed; it is absolutely indispensable to our existence as a great manufacturing nation. Can, therefore, a policy of inertia be anything but disastrous? We must do something, and no more mutually beneficial mode of discharging our just obligations towards India can be found than the one I venture to urge, viz., the raising of money on Imperial credit for the rapid development of the railway systems of India and Burma."

"You certainly appear to make out a strong case; and I hope the Government will take action, and that you will get into Parliament and make yourself a—a—hem——"

"Bore, upon this question," suavely interposed Mr. Walton. "Let us retire to the smoking-room."

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports, for the week ending 15th May, were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 14th, 12 feet 4 inches against 9 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Rabi harvesting completed. Late spring crops flourishing. Kharif sowings commenced in Shahbandar division and Ghorabari taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 9 feet 1 inch against 8 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Threshing of rabi crops continues. Kharif preparation commenced in two talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Division of rabi produce and preparations for kharif cultivation in progress. Wheat attacked but rust in two talukas. Fodder insufficient in two and cattle in poor condition in one taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Threshing and division of rabi crops continue. Kharif preparations progressing.

Thar and Parkar.—Threshing of rabi crops in progress. Prices unchanged.

Ahmedabad.—(For the week ending 12th May 1894)—Cotton picking nearly completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Manuring of lands progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For the week ending 12th May 1894).—Lands are being prepared for next season's sowings Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Lands are being prepared for the next season. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For the week ending 12th May 1894)—Land being prepared for next year's cultivation. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good except cotton. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Preparation of land for next season in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Rabi threshing completed in some talukas and in progress in others. Land being prepared for the ensuing kharif corps. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 9th, 10th and 15th, nil from 11th to 14th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind southerly on 9th and 10th, northerly on 12th and 13th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Preparations for the next season's rice corps in progress.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning in progress and completed in places. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rab-burning in progress.

Poona.—Rain 44 cents at Sirur; total for season 1 inch 15 cents. Lands are being prepared for sowing in the ensuing rainy season. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of jowari, wheat and gram almost completed. Ploughing for the next season continues. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in the Karjat and dearer in the Shevgaon and Nevasa talukas.

Sholapur.—(For the week ending 12th May 1894).—Rain at Sangola 52 cents. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Sowing of hundi crops in progress in the Malsiras taluka. Prospects and probable outturn of crops on the whole good. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in the Karmala taluka and fall in the Madha taluka.

Satara.—Slight rain in Tasgaon. Preparation of land for next season continues. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather fair. Rain in Bagevadi 21, Bagalkot 17 and Bijapur 7 cents. Land being prepared for next season.

Belgaum.—Land being prepared for next season's sowings. Fodder supply and aricultural stock generally good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in Ranebennur, Navalgund, and Kod, varying from 1 inch 48 cents in Mundargi to 8 cents in Kalghatgi. Harvesting of wheat and late jowari and picking of cotton completed. Lands are being prepared for monsoon crops.

Kanara.—Rain in four talukas; maximum 70 cents in Supa, minimum 6 cents in Honavar. Preparation of lands for monsoon crops in progress. Garden produce healthy. Agricultural stock fair.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil and watering of sugarcane in progress. Weather hot.

Wadhwan.—Weather very hot.

Baroda.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in fair condition. Cotton picking and harvesting of rabi crops almost finished. Land being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Scarcity in Okhamandal 1,064 persons on relief works.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MAY 16.

BELGAUM is just now in a state of hushed expectation. The air is fraught with great events, and people go about telling each other of "something new" for the race week, and altogether life seems about to become worth the living in more ways than Mallocks. So far we have had no more rain, but there is the old familiar statement about the winds that smacks strongly of a near monsoon. Rain is wanted for the race course, I am told, so if all things come to him who waits our most patient as well as highly enterprising clerk of the course should have the desire of his heart granted by a few gentle showers before the all important 29th of May, when the great event of Belgaum's year becomes an accomplished fact—the beginning of its races. The grand-stand does not look very near completion, but I believe the contractors have sworn by all their Lares and Renates to do or—not die—but lose Rs. 100 a day, in the event of the work not being completed within the stated time, so that the probabilities point to punctuality for once in a way being strictly observed. Besides the three-days' racing, with all their accompaniment of sweepstakes, lotteries, and book-makers we are to have four nights of pleasure organised by Captain Broadley, of the Royal Scots. Posters and hand-bills are all over Belgaum, and *mirabile dictu!* A plan of seats for the pantomime is to be seen daily at our principal General Store. This is indeed the old order giving place to new. Is Belgaum becoming radical, does it at last recognise the existence of any one *not* a member of its club? Never in the memory of its most fossilized "old resident" has such a thing been known as for a plan of seats to be on view anywhere but at the club. *En passant* I was rather amused not long ago when I was new to the manners and customs of Belgaum at being told that "the whole station" was at a certain tamasha. Surely not, I remarked, there must be more residents in such a big place. Then I was enlightened. "The whole station" here means the members of the club. None else are recognised as having an existence at all. Now to hark back to the pantomime "Robinson Crusoe and Co., Ld."—the first Belgaum has ever seen. It is an original one written by Captain Broadley, he taking the part of Mrs. Crusoe. The hero, Robinson Crusoe, is to be represented by Mr. Duncan of the Royal Scots. We have already had one opportunity of seeing both Captain Broadley and Mr. Duncan on the stage, and hope bids us expect great things from them in the pantomime. The leading lady's part too is to be taken by a well-known lady amateur, Mrs. Houghton, well-known and admired on bigger stages than ours. Then the minor parts are all well cast, and the dancing of the good fairy queen, Mrs. Minchin, is said to be above praise, so that there seems not the faintest doubt that the play will meet with unqualified success throughout its run of four nights. Wonderful things have been done to the theatre too. The kit shelves that I have so constantly inveighed against have been removed. The proscenium entirely renewed as well, new curtains, scenes, &c., &c., all supplied regardless of expense. Calcutta has had to be indented on for wigs, and all the talent of any kind whatever in the Regiment has been pressed into service, the Royal Scots evidently being of the opinion that a thing worth doing is worth doing well. The nuns here are going to have their annual fancy bazaar during the race week too, so that our visitors will have an opportunity of accruing to themselves a store of pretty things in return for a store of vanishing rupees.

MR. SINCLAIR'S DEPARTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A number of civilians come out to India and retire. Some of them made themselves known by their strict regard for officialism, while others have been more or less actuated by feelings of foreign patriotism. But there is another class of civilians who have held the scale with a firm hand between rulers and ruled, and who have done real good to this and their own country by strengthening the hands of the rulers, and by inspiring admiration and love for their authority. It is to one of these men, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Collector of Thana, a parting tribute is best due, and a few words on his approaching retirement from the public service, will not be out of place. Mr. Sinclair's valuable services to this country, extend to over a quarter of a century, a period during which he has discharged his trust, with such noble principles and ability, that one might well say he his retiring a quarter of a century too early. But the strain of twenty-five years' good service has even told upon a robust constitution, and he is obliged to retire at a time, when perhaps he would have been in a position to do far more good. The best part of Mr. Sinclair's services has been given to the Colaba and the Tanna districts, where he has endeared himself to all the different classes of the people he has had to deal with. A man of strong principles and of sound common-sense, Mr. Sinclair despises all love of gain, and is at open war with any sort of ostentation or display. No lie can stand before him, no honest soul will return disappointed from him. "Plain living and high thinking" are all that he cares for, and from the first to the last of his public career, he has enjoyed that reputation. In his official capacity, he has always inspired respect and wholesome awe. Even the very Kathodi and Warli of the forests of Thana, who can only by courtesy be classed as men as distinguished from the missing link of Darwin, have heard of Sinclair Sahib, and learnt to respect his authority. And yet, Sinclair Sahib is the best friend of the poor, whose good he has always at heart. as head of the revenue administration of the district under him. Mr. Sinclair again is a good scholar and a student of nature, and the Natural History Society in Bombay, will be certainly at a loss for the absence of such a man from their midst. Thus, not only the people of Thana and Colaba, but a distinguished body of citizens also, will regret the early retirement of a sterling officer, who has worked conscientiously and well for a number of years, without creating a noise for distinction. He has sought not for fame, for the bubble reputation; but he has made deep impressions upon the hearts of those he has come in contact with. Mr. Sinclair retires on the 1st of June, and it is just the time when the influential people of Thana and Colaba, should think of commemorating his memory in a suitable form.—

Yours, &c., A PARSEE.

A RAILWAY PASSENGER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I deem it necessary in the interest of passengers to invite through you the attention of the authorities concerned, to the inconvenience and loss of time suffered by passengers owing to the down mixed train from Wadhwan junction to Bhownugger which is timed to leave that station at 12-10 in the night, at times not waiting for the arrival of the down through mixed train from Bombay to Wadhwan which is timed to reach Wadhwan at 11-40 p.m. It not unfrequently happens that this train on the B. B. and C. I Railway line reaches its destination late, and consequently the mixed train on the Bhownugger line is started without awaiting the arrival of the mixed train on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line. As through booking of passengers is allowed on both the railways, I fail to see why the working of trains on the two lines should not be so arranged as to prevent inconvenience arising to passangers in the dead of night. During the hot season travelling by night is preferable. What must be the position of a passenger who may be booked to a station on the Bhownugger line, and who not being able to catch the train on that line, has to stay at Wadhwan in the dead of night? He has to be full of anxiety and has to take care of his luggage lest it be stolen. People make their appointments even for the most distant stations in the hope of keeping them on account of the connection of the one line with the other, but if an incident of one train leaving before the arrival of the other were to continue, it is advisable that people who have appointments to keep and who have to go on urgent business and who have no acquaintances at the junction station should not rely upon the night trains and should not prefer them on account of the hot weather. I myself was a passenger on the night of the 10th instant, and was obliged to stop at Wadhwan and to telegraph on account of my inability to attend on the day fixed. I had to take the mail train the next day in which also one of the compartments of the second-class carriage available being reserved, the accommodation was limited. The railway companies do not guarantee the arrival and departure of their trains at the times specified in the time-bills, and they disclaim their liability for any loss, inconvenience, or injury arising from delays or detention, but their rule states that every means will be used to ensure punctuality. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the inconvenience and loss of time experienced by passengers, as aforesaid, will be removed and some convenient arrangements made.

I have noticed on the Bhownugger Railway that the examination of the tickets takes place even within the sleeping hours in the night. It will be better if passengers be not disturbed on that account.—Yours, &c.,

May 16. A PASSENGER.

MEMOIRS OF LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

MESSRS. CASSELL AND COMPANY publish a second series of the Diplomatic Reminiscences of Lord Augustus Loftus. The first, it will be remembered, ranged from 1837 to 1862. The two volumes now issued carry on this anecdotic story of a life from 1862 to 1879, and deal more especially with the making of the Europe of our time. Lord Augustus's mission to the Court of Prussia had come to an end in 1862, and he was moved to Munich. He found the society agreeable, and he saw something of the mentally-afflicted King. His recollections of Baron Liebig, the great chemist, are of more interest. The Baron's mind was always fully occupied with the development of science, and his garden was a branch of his laboratory for experiments in vegetable culture.

He explained to me that useful agricultural system which he had introduced into Southern Germany for the maintenance of the fertility of the soil, and for the benefit of the farming population. Its leading feature was the formation of the country into circles, which he called in German "Versuchs" stations. For each circle there was an agricultural chemist, thoroughly acquainted with the properties of land, whose duty it was to advise the expedients to be applied for its enrichment, the crops to be grown, the manures to be used; it was also his duty to analyse the guano or other applications for the improvement of the soil, so as to develop its intrinsic worth; to recommend the course to be taken in regard to fattening animals; to analyse—as far as possible—the soil, in order to know, if unfertile, what remedy to apply to it; and to hold frequent lectures within his circle, for the purpose of instructing the farmer in regard to agriculture in general, and the process of store-feeding of cattle, sheep, &c. His theory was that the same amount of fertilising elements taken from the land by the crops should be annually restored to it, and for this purpose each crop was weighed previous to its being housed. In every farmhouse was hung up a printed form of the requisite quantity of manure to return to the land for each crop, by which means the fertility of the land was maintained. Baron Liebig observed to me that it was proved that only those countries which had followed the principle of restoring to the land what had been taken from it had maintained their agricultural wealth, and he cited China and Japan. The system exists in Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, and has been found to answer.

In December, 1865, Lord Augustus returned to the Court of Prussia as Ambassador. It was a critical moment. Count Bismarck was meditating his conflict with Austria for the lead in Germany, and indeed had quite made up his mind about it. In the light of later knowledge, there seems something puerile in the attempts of the British Government to mediate between two parties, one of whom, at least, was quite determined to fall out. Lord Clarendon told Lord Augustus Loftus to urge that it would "reflect great credit" upon Prussia if that Power, before entering on the duel with Austria, volunteered to place itself in the hands of seconds upon whose impartiality it could rely." Nothing, as we now know, could have less suited Count Bismarck, but he returned a civil reply, though, after his manner, a somewhat ironical one.

Count Bismarck begged me to express his thanks to Lord Clarendon for his kindly communication and his friendly interest for Prussia. He said that he meditated no act of violence: that the position now was simply that the alliance between Austria and Prussia was at an end. "I might," said his Excellency, "use the words of Richelieu to his discarded mistress: "'Nous ne somes pas ennemis: mais nous ne nous aimons plus.'"

At length the die was cast:

I was with Count Bismarck late on the evening of June 15th. We had been walking and sitting in his garden till a late hour, when, to my astonishment, it struck midnight. Count Bismarck took out his watch, and said, "A l'heure qu'il est nos troupes sont entrées en Hanovre, Saxe, et Hesse-Cassel." He added, "The struggle will be severe. Prussia may lose, but she will, at all events, have fought bravely and honourably. If we are beaten," Count Bismarck said, "I shall not return here. I shall fall in the last charge. One can but die once; and if beaten, it is better to die." In due time we have the crowning mercy of Koniggratz.

During the battle the King was several times under fire. Count Bismarck told me that he remonstrated with his Majesty against the danger he was incurring when the balls were hissing around him, and on the King expressing his doubts as to their being bullets, Count Bismarck replied, "Does your Majesty think they are swallows?" Lord Augustus Loftus saw the event in its full significance, and he was moreover able to say that it involved no danger to this country.

At this time I wrote to Lord Stanley that I could not view with any dissatisfaction or fear of danger to England an increase of power to Prussia. She was the great Protestant State of Continental Europe. She represented the intelligence, the progress, and the wealth of Germany. We have, I said, nothing to fear from her. She will become a Power of great importance in maintaining the peace of Central Europe. She will gradually advance in a constitutional system of Government, and she will play the part of a moderator in Europe. We have much in common with her—our race, our religion, our mutual interests are all interwoven with Prussia and our political interests should be identical. Why, I continued, should not Germany be allowed to constitute herself as she likes, and as Italy has done?

Prussia as a moderator in Europe! Lord Augustus did not foresee that the Bismarck policy would quintuple the armaments of Europe and make twenty years of precarious place more costly than previous wars.

Prussia was destined to lose much of her identity by her conquests. In a very able report which Lord Augustus sent to Lord Stanley at the time, he showed that the object of Count Bismarck was merely to create a great and powerful Prussia, extending from the Baltic to the Main. On the other hand, the desire of the Liberal Party in Prussia and in Germany was to create a United Germany, with Prussia only for its leader. In fact, the German people wished to fuse Prussia into Germany, whereas the object of Count Bismarck was to fuse Germany into Prussia.

In my humble opinion a great stride has been made to the attainment of this aim, and the rapid course of events will force Prussia—if not at present, at no distant date—willingly or unwillingly, to rally the nation round her standard, and to put herself at the head of Germany.

It was a happy venture in prophecy, written, as it was, some years before the war with France. Lord Augustus enters in great detail into the question of the futile attempts of France to obtain a territorial compensation for the aggrandisement of her rival. This, of course, leads him to the famous secret treaty for the conquest of Belgium by France, which Count Benedetti offered to Germany on the part of the Emperor Napoleon, and which was published with such startling effect in England in 1870. Prince Bismarck has never admitted more than that, while he was settling accounts with Austria, he found it politic to listen to the proposals of France, without making himself, in any way, a party to them.

France (said Count Bismarck) never ceased to tempt us by offers at the expense of Germany and of Belgium. I never thought of accepting such offers. I thought it right, in the interest of peace to leave the Erench diplomatists as long as possible under the delusion they had formed, without even making verbal promises. I was, therefore, silent as to their demands, and I negotiated dilatorily.

Count Benedetti afterwards did his best to prove that the offer had been seriously entertained, and that the German statesman was really the tempter. But, unfortunately, a large part of the French secret archives fell into the hands of the Germans, during the war of 1870, and the Chancellor was able to use them with great effect in his rejoinders. The important fact is that Prince Bismarck had something in Count Benedetti's handwriting, while Count Benedetti had nothing of importance in the handwriting of the Prince. Most persons will, therefore, agree with Lord Augustus Loftus that the writer of the secret treaty must necessarily bear the prima facie attribution of its authorship. In truth it was a diplomatic conflict between two men of unequal strength.

I close this chapter of "surprises" with the following anecdote:—"At Berlin Count Bismarck always wore a general's uniform, and there was a table in an anteroom on which his helmet was placed. After a dinner at Count Bismarck's, M. Benedetti approached this table and took up the helmet. On replacing it, he observed, "Decidedly his head is bigger than mine" (plus forte,") an observation which subsequent events proved to be too true.

The next appointment of Lord Augustus was to the Court of the Czar. It is a pleasant thing to enter a country as an Ambassador, and especially to enter Russia, whose frontier, to the ordinary traveller, is one not easy to pass. When Lord Augustus arrived at Wirballen, he found an Imperial railway carriage waiting to receive him, with a saloon and sleeping compartments; and his luggage was passed without examination. This naturally required a return of civilities, and the Minister seems to have lost no time in forming a favourable opinion of the Russian people. They will become, he says, a powerful nation, and he thinks it not improbable "that they may be destined to be the coming race." This is well meant, at least, though it is slightly superficial, but then an Ambassador is as much at a loss in taking up new functions as the rest of us.

SKETCHES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE DUKE OF COBURG'S ANNUITY.

IN the House of commons on Friday, April 20, Mr. A. C. Morton brought on his motion against continuing the annuity of £10,000 to his Royal Highness the Duke of Coburg. He declared that he made no attack whatever upon the Royal Family or upon Royal grants; but he thought this particular grant should cease. He expressed astonishment that the people of Saxe-Coburg should allow their Prince to be subsidised by a foreign State, and declared that this country would never allow its Sovereign to be so situated. He pointed out, moreover, that in case we were at war with Germany the Duke of Coburg would naturally be one of our enemies; and he declared that his motion had the unanimous support of the outside public, and expressed a hope that it would have the support of their representatives inside the Chamber.

Mr. Lalbouchere seconded the motion, and went into more or less abstruse calculations to show the Duke of Coburg's wealth, for the illustrious Duke had a civil list of between £29,000 and £30,000, and the Duchess of Coburg, had a revenue settled on her by Russia of about £15,000, to say nothing of any private resources they might possess. He declared that there was no more reason for giving the Duke a British annuity than there was for giving one to the Emperor of China or to the Grand Llama of Thibet.

Mr. Hunter went on to argue that to stop the annuity would be to violate a contract, and he could not be a party to that.

Then Sir William Harcourt addressed the House in his gravest tones; and after going through the whole history of the question, and explaining what the facts of the contract were, he urged the House to decide the question in the manner which would be becoming to it and vigorously opposed the motion. He expressed great regret that it should have been brought forward, and he made a sort of half appeal to the Tories to come to the assistance of the Government—a fact which produced some ironical cheers from the Radicals.

Mr. Balfour also opposed the motion, and asked whether the House of Commons was to be meaner than any country in Europe, and to hold itself up to the contempt and scorn of all other peoples. To wrangle over every sixpence that was paid to keep up the dignity of the Throne was, indeed to show ourselves as what we had often been called—"a nation of bucksters and shopkeepers." To pass the motion would be to "inflict a lasting stain on the honour of the House." After a speech from Mr. Dalziel in support of the motion, the division was taken, and the motion defeated, amid cheers and laughter, by 298 votes against 67.

DISCUSSING THE BUDGET.

In Committee of Ways and Means on Monday (23rd ult.) the House of Commons resumed the consideration of the Budjet resolutions.

Mr. Goschen showed that in the graduation of the death duties the Government have entereed upon a new field, that they have as he epigrammatically put it, "erected a scaffolding for plunder." As regarded the greater part of the Budget he had been anxious not to approach it in a partisan spirit but it was clear that all these proposals would have to be examined with the greatest possible care. They opened up a number of new principles. They opened up questions with regard to which one could not say either how they would affect the revenue or how they might affect the springs of our national prosperity; and he trusted both sides of the House would approach them with a candid desire to sift all the difficulties of the present situation to the utmost and with an impartiality which would ensure the nation that these proposals had been properly considered. (Oppasition cheers.)

Sir W. Harcourt said Mr. Goschen did not meet the expenditure of the year by the revenue of the year. (A cry, "Nor do you.") Having borrowed money, he left it to others to pay—(Ministerial cheers)—and every year he declared a surplus of the borrowed money, and there was actually deficit. (Ministerial cheers.) Those were the financial principles of the right hon. gentlemen. (Ministerial cheers.) His (Sir W. Harcourt's principles had always been that the expenditure of the year should be met out of the revenue of the year. He was going to meet the expenditure of this year out of the revenue of the year. So long as he held office he should never agree to any other plan. Going on to speak of the proposed spirit duties, he said, referring to the sale of liquors he did not know whether the House was interested in the matter, but he had a very amusing document as to the profits upon those transactions. He caused an expers in these things to test she twopennyworrh of spirits sold over the counter in different parts of London, to take their strength, estimate the price, and the profit. In the case of rum, in the poorer neighbourhood of Bethnal Green the profit on the selling price was 108 per cent., in Mile end 91 per cent., in Whitechapel 96 per cent., in Walworth Road 91 per cent. These prices seemed to be upon the graduated scale, for when they got to Oxford Street the profit was 136 per cent.—(laughter)—and Piccadilly 233 per cent. (Renewed laughter.) In the case of brandy, the profit on the selling price was in Bethnal Green 152 per cent., in Kennington 164 per cent., in Whitechapel 155 per cent.; but in Oxford Street it was only 80 per cent., and in a first-class city restaurant 142 per cent., Looking at the matter all round, he did not think the beer and spirit trades upon which an undue burden had been placed—(hear, hear)—nor did he understand the right hon gentleman opposite to dispute the proposition.

On Tuesday after question time, the House of Commons went again into Committee of Ways and Means, and spent the rest of the night in discussing the death duty resolution. It was by no means a lively debate, but was in tha main a wearisomely monotonous series of complaints from the Opposition that the "landed interest" is being over-burdened and treated with gross injustice, while the Government denied all this, and Mr. Fowler, in particular, flooded the House with facts and figures in disproof of the contention. An able and effective speech was made during the night by Mr. Graham Murray; but the whole subject proved cruelly uninteresting, and not even the liveliest or ablest eloquence could make it generally attractive. In the end the death-duty resolution was agreed to, and the House rose soon afterwards.

THE MINERS' EIGHT HOURS BILL.

In view of the second reading of the Miners' Eight Hours Bill, there was a large attendance of hon. members representing the mining constituencies in the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon 25th ultimo. The strangers' gallery was largely occupied with miners' delegates.

Mr. Roby, in moving the second reading of the bill, described it as one of those measures which did not divide parties according to the ordinary traditions of the House. The bill proposed to limit the hours of labour underground to eight hours from the time of leaving the surface till the time of coming back to the surface.

Sir A Hickman moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He said that if the proposal was to restrict the hours of underground working to eight, he should not be there to oppose it, for he agreed that that was long enough for a man to work in a coal pit, but this bill would mean that in some cases a man would not be permitted to work more than four and a half hours.(Hear, hear.) It was easy enough to understand that when it was put to a miner that he might work two or three hours a day less and get more money, he would hold up his hand in favour of such a tempting offer; but in his district of Staffordshire not half the miners belonged to the Miners' Federation, and he had a strong opinion that if the matter were fairly explained to them a majority of them, would be opposed to the bill. There was no class of workers less in want of legislation than miners. A bill of this kind, if passed, would add £12,000,000 a year to the price of coals.

Sir J. Pease, in seconding the amendment, objected to the bill because it took no account of the differences of circumstances of mines, left no loophole for the exigencies of trade, and endeavoured to make men, perfectly able to take care of themselves, come under the control of the Government. Miners did not need the intervention of Parliament to secure that they be not overworked. The bill would increase the cost of coal, reduce wages, and lessen profits.

Lord Randolph Churchill remarked that gradually the country was arriving at the same conclusion as himself as to the merit of shorter hours. For such a large body of men as the miners these could only be got by a strike or an Act of Parliament. He believed that an eight hours day would keep prices steady and workmen in good humour. In a question where the health and happiness of the workmen were concerned the selfish interests of capitalists must give way. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Asquith said a very considerable majority of the members of the Government were in favour of the bill, and would support the second reading. There were some of his colleagues, however, who took a different view, and who would doubtless give effect to that view on the division. The Government, as a Government, had not introduced this bill, taken charge of it or made themselves responsible for its fortunes. So far as he was personally concerned, he must heartily support the principle of the bill. He looked upon the bill as an attempt to establish by law for all persons engaged in this industry a maximum time of employment, which most miners had already got, and which all miners admittedly needed. Voluntary organisation had failed to bring this about. He did not belive the bill would lessen the production or increase the cost of coal.

THE DIVISION.

For the second reading	281
Against	194
Majority	87

The figure were received with cheers.

The bill was read a second time, and the Committee stage was fixed for Monday.

THE WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

Nearly all seats were occupied when, on Thursday, Mr Asquith rose to move for leave to introduce a bill to terminate the Establishment of the Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire, and to make provision in respect of the temporalities thereof. The Home Secretary, who was received with loud Ministerial cheers, said he did not propose to enter for more than a moment upon the general considerations which affected the question of the maintenance of the Established Church in Wales. In the opinion of the Government, unmistakeable evidence was given at the last general election as to the views of the majority of the Welsh people upon this subject. The Church of England in Wales was the Church of a comparatively small minority of the people. To the bulk of the Welsh people the Church was a symbol not of national unity but of national discord. It remained to-day what it had been for more than a century past—an institution which was not accepted as as a national institution by the vast bulk of the people. It was regarded by them as an aggressive sectarian power singled out by the State from among a number of competing and rival religious agencies for the special object of State favour, and settled by the State in the exclusive enjoyment of what they regarded as the patrimony of the people. The first question was as to the area over which the process of disestablishment and disendowment should extend. They proposed to include in the bill the tweive counties which constituted the Principality of Wales, and to add to the that the county of Monmouthshire. The geographical and not the diocesan boundaries would be taken, with the result that twelve Welsh parishes now included in English dioceses would become subject to the Act, and on the other hand, fourteen Welsh parishes now included in the Welsh diocese of St Asaph would be transferred to some English diocese, and not become subject to the Act. There were fifteen Border parishes, the disposal of which would be dealt with by a Welsh Commission to be appointed under the bill. As to the date when the new arrangement would, he said, come into operation, assuming the bill passed into law this session—(Opposition laughter and cheers)—the date of Disestablishment would be the 1st Junuary 1896. In other words, they would give, whatever the date of the passing of the Act ultimately turned out to be, a period of rather more than a year for the persons concerned to adapt themseselves to the new state of things. In regard to appointments in the interval, they proposed that bishops so appointed should not be entitled to sit in the House of Lords, and as to other vacancies in livings, &c., they should be filled up as they were now, but all persons so appointed in the interval should not be entitled to be treated as having interests for the purposes of compensation at the time of disestablishment. As to the effect of the Act on the status of the church he read the first clause.

The dish sssion was going on when the Mail left.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Allen, C H	Hancock, Capt W W	Porirs, Prof
Andrew, James, C S	Hamilton, F W Dough	Raw Sahib, C V S
Aron, Klara	Harland Sons	Rosenblum, Morkie
Ahmed Moossajee	Hall, Surg Capt G E	Robertson, C C
Abdul Rahim Haji Sidick	Hashagen, Mrs G	Rubbercht, Marie
Affleck, Miss	Harlly, Dr	Reiter, Rebecca
Anderson, Lieut A T	Harvey, H T A	Rentiers, B
Aldhom, C J	Inglis, A E	Rosenberg, M
Angel, Miss Ida	Ivrs, R J	Roper, Miss C
Beerr, Acf C	Joyner, R B	Rocha, Pa da
Bell, Capt, R A	Jones, Capt R D	Read, W H
Biges, Mr E	Johnstone, Mrs T	Sandford, J R
Braine, Miss	Johnson, A G	Smith, Mrs J G
Berkowich, Fanny	Jehangir P Khambatte	Sharp, H A
Baldwin, W	Kiny, MonsJoseph	Swan, R L
Barry, Prof T D Collis	Kannrruther, F S	Signiora, C D
Bowles, MrsAlfred	Kadir Baksh, Dr	Sakhawat Shekh
Baird, John	Legart, Mrs E	Stoffer, T
Chappell, Dr G P	Leao, Capt Am de	Stuart, Mrs M
Church, W T	Longley, J M	Syed Hamzala
Corfield, H S	Lambert, F G	Sieberg Mons O H O
Cheron, Mons Henr's	Montague, J D	Spena, Reginald
Cunningham, G H	Merk, Frans	Schwiering
Challenger, H L	Mirza Wajid Hoosein	Smith, George
Cohen, Anna	Madge, D F	Thomas, A H
Copenhagon, M	Morris, Mrs	Turner, C T
Cherstien, Miss AJ	Milloy, H	Telang, N B
Diamanti, Mons O	Montanlard, MrsL P	Thornton, Lieut
Dwarknath Jhose	Maclean, S	Thomas, Mrs S S
Dander, Dr J C	Melamed, Miss A	Tate, Mrs
Dunmorr, Earl of	Nyse, G	Vanghan, Mrs
Davis, Sydney W	Nand Singh	Vaingartin, A
Forrester, A	OHo, J E	Vampall, Miss M A
Figneirdo, D F	O'Reilly, Bgdr Surgn Lt Col P	Winckler, C T
Fox, H W	Orr, George	Wilson, Lady Sarah
Fendall, W	Prince, Peirre, D Arreberg	Wright, Barton
Fribirg, Miss	Pandolfini, DSantio	Whitley, E G
Goldie, A L	Pottinger, Mrs	Wood, E S
Gibbon, Capt J A	Pinchasik, Schieliro	Wells, Miss E F
Gillon, Mrs	Peterson, P	Williams, Capt
Holt, Geo	Peel, Sgt Maj R	Williams, W Kenneth
Harding, D Lijn	Pelton, F	Willcox, H W
Hewr, H J P		Williams, E Hl
Harrison, Miss E		White, Mrs
Harrison, J E		Wilson, John
Hitchens, P		Wilson, Gordon
Heron, C H		Xavier, Mrs M
		Xydias, Mons Th

THE Swazis are apparently determined to prevent the establishment of a Boer Government by all possible means. The personage who is dignified with the title of "Queen Regent" has declared that she will not be answerable for the consequences if the Transvaal Boers enter the country.

THE Russian police in Poland have broken up a gang of brigands who have committed many dreadful murders and outrages. The leader of the gang—who would have been promptly executed in any other country except Italy—was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude and to receive eighty strokes with a lash "loaded with lead."

THE position of rowing at Cambridge University is regarded as so unsatisfactory that it is proposed to make a new departure and ask Mr. James B. Close to act as president of the University Boat Club. Mr. Close, like two of his brothers, had a wonderfully successful career as an undergraduate. It is now twenty years since he graduated, but before leaving the University for foreign parts he rowed in the successful crews against Oxford, rowed head of the river at Cambridge, won the Colquhoun Sculls in 72, and with his brother John had the previous year won the Varsity Pairs, besides winning the Coxswainless Fours. Since he "went down," First Trinity, his old club, has not rowed "head of the river;" but returning to England a few years ago, Mr. Close resumed his position as coach to the club, with the result that though he has not yet quite succeeded in taking the club to the "headship," he has retrieved the fortunes of the First Trinity boats. The usual custom is to appoint a resident undergraduate, who must be a Blue, but it is believed that if it is the unanimous wish of all the clubs, Mr. Close would accept the position; and whether he is able to produce a crew to prevent a repetition of Oxford successes next year or not, it is confidently believed that his vast experience as an oar and coach, and his wonderful enthusiasm, would cultivate a different style of rowing, and before very long bring about a better style of rowing among Cambridge oarsmen.

"THEY will sacrifice everything to speed; if I were to start to-morrow and make heavier machines, I might as well put up my shutters." So said Mr. Wright, a Liverpool cycle manufacturer, in his evidence before the Coroner's jury, who sat to inquire into the death of a police constable named Enoch Lawton, who lost his life through a fall from a bicycle while racing at the Police Athletic Grounds. The unfortunate man, it appears, was under the impression that in a previous contest he had been beaten because one of his opponents had a lighter machine than his own, and he insisted on having a bicycle weighing 25lb., although he was a man of 11½ stone. The track he rode on was a cinder one, and was in splendid condition, and the accident occurred through the strain on the machine, which, in the language of an eye-witness, was being ridden at a tremendous rate. The steel tubing, described as being as "thin as a wafer," simply snapped in half, for there was no fault in the brazing. Lawton had been cautioned by the maker as to the risk he ran in riding so light a machine, yet he preferred to run that risk for the sake of a saving of eight or nine ounces in the weight of the tubing. Such unfortunate occurrences might surely be avoided if the National Cyclists' Union were to prevent competitors in cycle races from obtaining an advantage over their competitors by the foolhardy risking of their lives.

THERE seems to be a great want for a really good and harmless Face Powder, which a Lady of Fashion would desire, and what is better than Blanc de Camellia, which is perfectly pure and harmless.—2s. 6d. MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MAY 16.

Tayler, Major, Bombay, R E, enroute to Kurrachee from Poona.

MAY 17.

Rennick, Lieut, Bengal, 40th Pathans, to rejoin.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 17.

Rowe, Capt, Bengal, 1st R W Kent Regt, on leave, to Japan.
Dury, Major, Bengal, 1st R W Kent Regt, to Liverpool.
Tyler, Major, Bombay, R E, on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—23rd Bombay Infy—Havaldar Gur Mukh Singh to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Sakhojirao Bhonsle, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Major G M Porter, R E, Ex Engr, Dockyard Division, Military Works, Bombay, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Lieut Col T Teed, S C, Asst Comssy Genl, for one year.

The undermentioned officer and Warrant officer have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Surgn Capt H C L Arnim, IMS; and Sub Condr E R Adkin, Ordnance Dept.

The services of Lieut Col W Osborn, R E, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs:—Lieut Col F M Hunter, C B, C S I, S C, Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of H E the Governor:—Lieut C W W Gabb, 2nd Bombay Lancers, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp during the absence of Lieut R M Poore, 7th Hussars.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut Col J N S Kirkwood, Indian Staff Corps.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that the Honourable Mr Justice L H Bayley assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Acting Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Thakurdas Mathuradas, on reversion to the Judicial Dept, to be second class Subordinate Judge at Godhra.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr R Knight, ICS, Assist Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Dharwar, with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes (Section 407).

H E in Council is also pleased to place Mr R Knight in charge of the sub-division of the Dharwar District comprising the talukas of Ranebennur, Hangal, Kod and Karajgi.

Rao Bahadur Vyankatesh Bapuji Wadekar, Dist Depty Collr in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed a Magte of the first class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place Rao Bahadur Vyankatesh Bapuji Wadekar in charge of the sub-division of the Ahmednagar District comprising the talukas of Kopargaon, Nevasa and Shevgaon.

Rao Saheb Ramrao Krishna Limaye, Mamlatdar, taluka Nagar in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional power specified.

The Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower Rao Saheb Ramrao Krishna Limaye to pass sentences of whipping.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class in the Satara District:—Rao Saheb Govind Sitaram Tamhane, Mamlatdar, taluka Javli in the district of Satara; Azam Nagappa Siddapa, Head Karkun, taluka Satara in the district of Satara; and Azam Dhondo Lakshman Marathe, Mahalkari, petha Shiralla in the district of Satara.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Third Class in the Nasik and Satara Districts:—

In the Nasik District—Azam Balwant Raghunath, Head Karkun, taluka Peint; Azam Vasudev Sakharam, Head Karkun, taluka Dindori; Azam Balaji Gangaram Mali, Head Karkun, taluka Chandor; and Azam Mahadev Ramchandra Potnis, Head Karkun, taluka Niphad.

In the Satara District—Azam Balwant Trimbak Yargath, Head Karkun, taluka Karad; and Azam Chinto Ganesh Kirolikar, Head Karkun, taluka Man.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai to do duty as City Magte, Ahmedabad, vice Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadasbiv Jayakar, transferred.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai, a Magte of the first class in the district of Ahmedabad, and to invest him with additional powers specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Khan Bahadur Kazi Mahomed Laik Abdul Kavi, Magte of the first class in the district of Thar and Parkar, with additional powers specified.

Messrs G McCorkell, I C S, and M P Khareghat, I C S respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Azam Shankar Sadashiv Madlur, acting Head Karkun, taluka Belgaum in the district of Belgaum, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Narayan Manohar Date, sub pro tem, Head Karkun, taluka Sirur in the district of Poona, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Azam Yeshvant Vinayak Randive, acting Head Karkun, taluka Alibag in the district of Kolaba, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

The undermentioned officers are appointed Magistrates of the third class in their respective districts:—Mr E Clements, I C S Asst Collr in the district of Thana; and Mr A S A Westropp, I C S Asst Collr in the district of Poona.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following Magistrates in that Province to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police:—Messrs R A L Moore, I C S, J Sladen, I C S, M D Mackenzie and H S Lawrence, I C S, Magistrates of the First Class. All Mukhtyarkars in Sind.

Azam Ramchandra Hari Parkhe, acting Head Karkun, taluka Nandurbar in the district of Khandesh, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Azam Govind Venkatesh Masur, acting Head Karkun, taluka Pen in the District of Kolaba, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Major K R Kirtikar, Civil Surgeon, Thana, to act as Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on furlough of Dr D MacDonald, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Framjee Rustomjee Vicajee, B A, L L B, (Bom), Barrister-at-Law, to act as Perry Professor of Jurisprudence Government Law School, Bombay, during the absence of Mr L P Russell, Barrister-at-law, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Govind Gopal Yevalekar, First Assist Depy Educational Inspr, Ahmednagar, to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Ahmednagar, during the absence on leave or Rao Saheb Annaji Ramchandra Atre, or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Anupram Balmukundas, on return to duty, to be Huzur Depy Collr, Broach; and Mr W Plunkett, on relief by Rao Bahadur Anupram Balmukundas, to be Huzur Depy Collr, Khandesh.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Forest Dept:—Mr E G Oliver, on return from leave, to be Working Plans Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara; and Mr C M Hodgson, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Sholapur.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination:—

Passed with Credit—Mr B A Brendon, I C S.
Passed—Mr H O Brooke, I C S.

Messrs A W G Chuckerbutty, I C S, and B C H Calcraft-Kennedy, I C S, also passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination.

Messrs Brendon, Brooke and Calcraft-Kennedy passed an examination in Marathi and Mr Chuckerbutty in Kanarese.

Mr Annapa Dattatraya is confirmed in his appointment of Sub-Registrar of Yellapur in the Kanara District.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr K H Hearn to be sub pro tem Depy Supt, Konkan Revenue Survey, vice Mr W S Turnbull, and pending further orders; and Mr A G Hudson to be sub pro tem Assist Settlement Officer vice Mr E H Hearn, and pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government is cancelled.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Mr C N Clifton to Ex Engr, 1st grade.

The services of Lieut Col W Osborn, R E, Suptdg Engr, Northern Division, are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the retirement of Lieut Col W Osborne, R E:—Mr H M Thompson, B A, M Inst C E, to be Suptdg Engr, Northern Division; Mr H G Palliser, M Inst C E, to be Suptdg Engr, Indus Left Bank Division, but to act as Suptdg Engr, Northern Division, until further orders; and Mr P Reynolds, M Inst C E, to act as Suptdg Engr, Northern Division, until relieved by Mr Palliser, or until further orders.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue a Sanad to Mr Uttaram Vithaldas Desai authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Surat District.

THE *Behar Herald* brings to notice one fact which might throw some light on the tree-smearing incident:—"It is said that the mango trees that have been seen marked are in a line west of the Jamalpur railway station, that is, we believe, on the boundary line between the districts of Patna and Monghyr. There was a blight which destroyed the mango crops of the district of Patna in the early part of the season shortly before the first note of alarm regarding the tree marking appeared in the *Morning Post*. The blight that affected the mango crop this year was of an unusual kind. Every morning you would see gluey matter sticking to the blossoms, which were superabundant, till all the blossoms became dried up. It was likely the work of some hosts of animalculæ floating in the air, or of some parastical insects. Our impression is that the blight spread from west to east, as it was on the westernmost part of our garden, on a Malda mango tree, the blight was first observed. People tried several devices to arrest the progress of the blight. Sprinkling ashes and dust on the blossoms of evenings, was one of these devices tried, and we shall not be surprised to learn that, with the ignorant people, in those parts where the trees were seen marked with earth and hair, this kind of marking was suggested as a means of arresting the evil coming from the west."

PURE PERSONALITIES.

LADY VICTORIA BLACKWOOD has just been engaged to the Hon. William Lee Plunket. She is the youngest daughter of Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador at Paris, and was born in 1873. Mr. Plunket is the eldest son of Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin. He was born in 1861 and is an 'attache' in the diplomatic service.

The Queen has commanded that 6,000 fr. (£240) should be given to the Marquis Torrigiani, Syndic of Florence, for distribution among the poor of the city, and has also sent £25 to the funds of the English Church. The Queen also sent a signed photographic portrait of herself to the Prefect, Conte Capitelli, accompanied by a letter from Sir Henry Ponsonby thanking him in her name for all the attention shown to her during her Majesty's stay in Florence.

People who saw that graceful and dashing horsewoman, the Empress of Austria, leading the fields in Meath and Leicestershire a few seasons ago, found it difficult to believe that she was getting towards the sixth decade of her life, and the fourth of her marriage. But it is forty years since Kaiser Franz Joseph brought to Schoubrunn the young and lovely Bavarian Princess. Festival services were held in many of the churches throughout the Austro-Hungarian Empire three weeks ago to celebrate the anniversary.

Mr. Stead tells us that he selected Mr. Rhodes's books for him. Toby, M.P., noticed how well they were chosen when he visited the Cape celebrity at home. In his "Review of Reviews" Mr. Stead says Mr. Rhodes once asked him to send him out a hundred pounds' worth of books. Apparently he did not treat the request as confidential; for he says he consulted with the leading men in every department of thought and action, and from Mr. Gladstone downwards he received the most ready help in the selection of books for the Prime Minister of South Africa.

The marriage of Princess Josephine of Flanders will be celebrated in Brussels on May 22; but at the desire of the King and Queen of the Belgians the ceremony will be conducted with as little pomp and display as possible. It is understood that the only guests invited to be present on the occasion are the bridegroom's father, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen; his grandmother, the Princess Dowager; his brother, Prince Ferdinand of Roumania; the Queen of Saxony; and Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern. No member of our royal family will attend the wedding, so far as is known at this date.

Writing to the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph" under date 10th inst., Mr. W. S. Gilbert says:—There is no truth in the statement that my difference with Sir A. Sullivan has its origin in a dispute as to how the Mikado, or any other piece should be cast. It is referable entirely to the fact that Sir A. Sullivan insists, as a condition of his composing music to a new libretto, that I shall hand over to Mr. D'Oyly Carte's unrestricted control all the London rights of fourteen pieces which Sir A. Sullivan and I have written in collaboration and this on terms which appear to me to be inadequated and unreasonable.

Mrs. Wynford Philipps has been interviewed by a representative of the YoungWoman on the subject of public speaking. When the responsibilities of citizenship are properly taught, says Mrs. Philipps, all men and women will consider it a duty to learn how to express themselves grammatically with well-trained voices; the art of speaking will become part of ordinary civilised life, and it will be generally much more useful than the ladylike accomplishments that are now universally recommended, openly applauded, and privately detested—such, for instance, as strumming with wooden fingers on a piano.

It has been calculated, the "Morning" opines, that under Sir William Harcourt's new death duties the next Duke of Westminster would have to pay a sum of £4,000,000 to the Exchequer. The Duke's property is capitalised at a value of £35,000,000. But he is said only to draw an income of £450,000 a year. The graduated death duty, plus the legacy or succession duty, might amount to 18 per cent. Thus, if a stranger succeeded to an estate or personalty worth a million, he would have to pay 8 per cent. under estate duty, and 10 per cent. as legacy or cessiosuen duty, making in all a sum of £180,000 or nearly a fifth of the total.

The death of Lord Emly, which occurred the other day at his residence at Tervoe, county Limerick removes from the Irish peerage and landlord class one of its most estimable members. The venerable peer was eighty-two, but he retained the full possession of all his faculties to the last, and still took an active part in the management of his estate and a lively personal interest in the political, social, and theological controversies of the hour. He was a capital whist-player, and on his visits to town was often to be found playing the game with a science and devotion not often lavished on it in this generation.

Prince William Alexander, though he does not perhaps inherit his fathers not unnatural antipathy to the Sovereign of United Germany, as Austrian in his sympathies. He kept his forty-second birthday a few weeks ago, and his father completes his seventy-seventh year in the course of the summer. It will be remmembered that the Hereditary Grand Duke, when he visited England three years ago was spoken of as a possible parti for a member of our own royal family. He is a Protestant, and has, in addition to vast estates in Southern Germany, a comfortable fortune of some three millions sterling, with the reversion to his sister's dowary of a million.

An event is announced which will be received with mixed feelings of pleasure and pain in different Courts of Europe. The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, whose marriage took place last year, will very shortly present her husband with a son or a daughter. Prince William Alexander has no brother and but one sister, and in the event of their departing life without issue very awkward complications might arise between Prussia and the other Powers as to the succession. Princess Hilda of Nassau is the wife of the heir to the Grand Duchy of Baden, a cousin of the Kaiser Wilhelm, and the devolution of the throne of Luxemburg on her children, if she is blessed with any, would not be altogether welcome in certain quarters.

Lord Emly had a distinguished public career. Educated at Winchester and Oriel (in Oriel's best days), he entered Parliament in 1847 as a Liberal. He was Clerk to the Ordnance Department in 1852, and held many other appointments in successive Liberal Ministries till in 1871 he became Postmaster-General; having been in 1866 Vice-President of the Board of Trade. After the Home Rule plunge of Mr. Gladstone he felt compelled to sever his connection with the Liberal party, and during the later years of his life the venerable Roman Catholic peer was one of the strongest supporters of the Unionist cause in the south of Ireland. He delivered a weighty and impressive speech at the great Leinster Hall Unionist Conference. When not in office, or otherwise engaged on business, Lord Emly resided on his estate at Tervoe, which he did much to improve and develop; and he set an admirable example to other Irish owners by the sedulousness with which he did his duty as a proprietor of land. Lord Emly is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Gaston Monsell, like his father, a good Unionist and an excellent landlord, with a great knowledge of Irish politics and Irish rural economy.

Lord Bowen, besides beeing a great judge, was a great wit, and many of his good things are being recalled. Some of the best known are among the best. How happy, for instance, was the amendment which Lord Bowen is said to have proposed when the judges were drawing up an address to the Queen on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee:—Conscious as we are of our shortcomings, said the address; Conscious as we are of one another's shortcomings, suggested Lord Bowen. Not long ago Lord Bowen was called upon, it is said, to sit in the Admiralty Court. Upon taking his seat he asked indulgence on account of his inexperience in Admiralty business: And may there be no moaning at the Bar, he added, when I put out to sea. Sometimes his wit was very incisive—as, for instance, when he remarked Truth will out, even in an affidavit. Not the least happy of his recorded witticisms was the remark he made when congratulated on his appointment to be a Law Lord. He would, he said, find the work easy, his duty being to give his opinion after so many others had expressed theirs. In fact, I shall have only to agree, and might well have been raised to the peerage as Lord Concurry.

Many stories are told of Lord Bowen's gently ironical manner, and no man of this generation possessed that particular gift in the same highly wrought perfection. But it occasionally proved a drawback to him, especially in dealing with juries. Once, we believe, during the short time that he went on circuit he was tempted to sum up ironically. It was the case of a burglar who had been caught flagrante delicto, having entered from the roof, and taken the precaution to leave his boots on top. His defence was that he was in the habit of taking midnight strolls on the roofs of houses and that he was tempted by curiosity to descend and have a look at one of the houses. Lord Bowen treated the defence very seriously. If, gentlemen, he said to the jury, you think it probable that the prisoner considered the roofs of houses a salubrious place for an evening walk, if you suppose that the temptation to inspect the interior of the houses beneath him was the outcome of a natural and pardonable curiosity, in that case, of course, you will acquit him and regard him as a thoughtful and considerate man, who would naturally remove his boots before entering the house, and take every precaution not to distrub his neighbours. To the judge's amazement, the jury took him at his word, and promptly acquitted the prisoner.

NOTICES.

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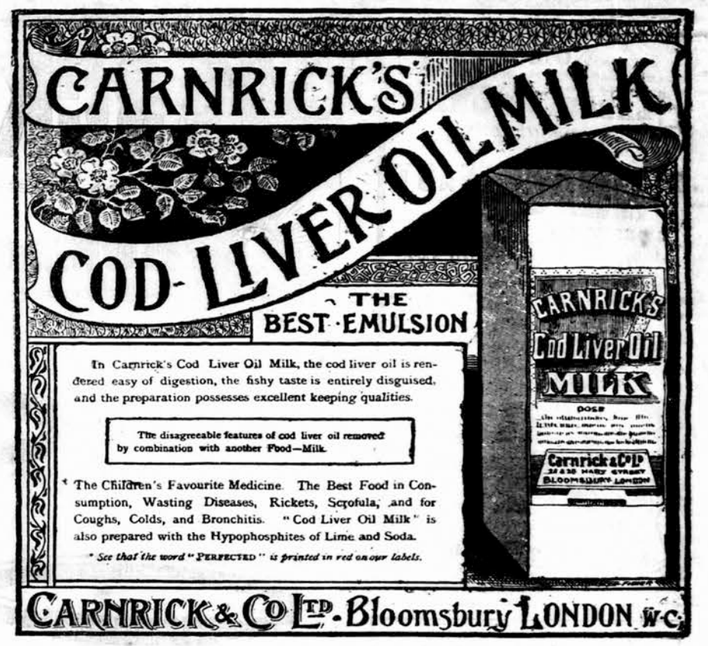


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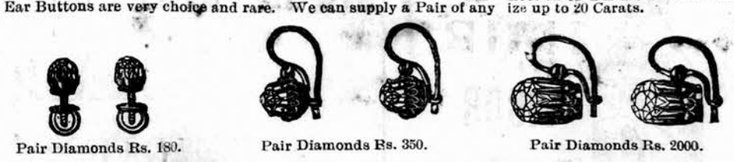
LOOSE STONES SUPPLIED.

or Ear Buttons are very choice and rare. We can supply a Pair of any size up to 20 Carats.

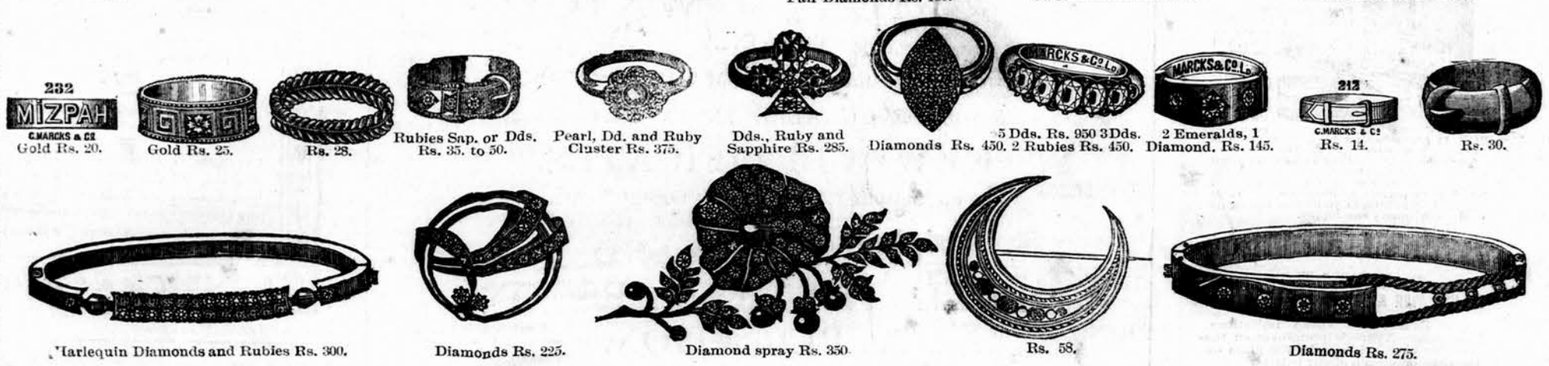
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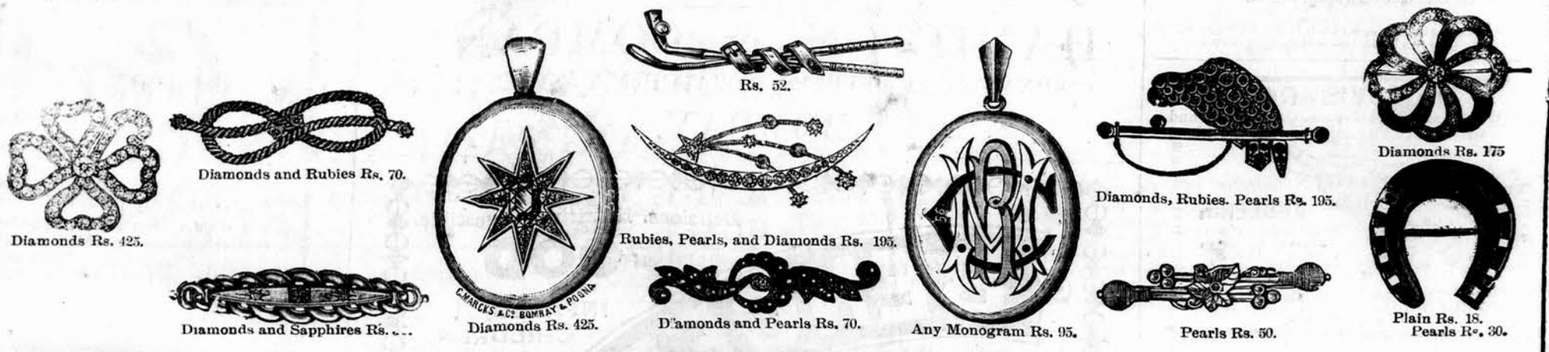


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Harlequin Diamonds and Rubies Rs. 300. Diamonds Rs. 225. Diamond spray Rs. 350. Rs. 58. Diamonds Rs. 275.



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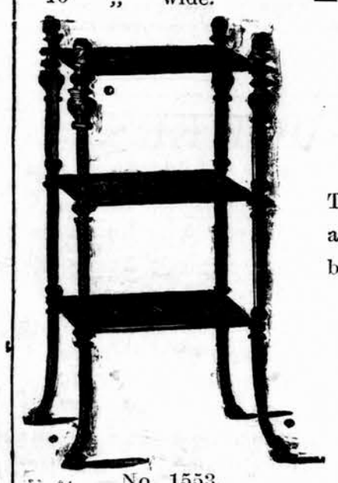
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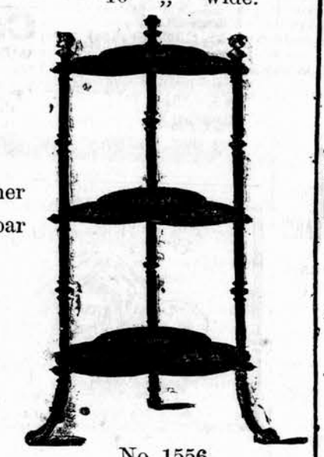
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No. 1583. 28 inches high 10 ,, wide.



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